

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1439.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)  
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.  
SHARES RECOMMENDED:—Sithney Carmichael, North Trekerby, Illogan, East Chiverton, Caradon United, Okeford, Billins, East Russell, East Carn Brea, Bryn Gwlog, Long Lake, East Rosewarne, Cefn Cilcen, Central Miners, and Quebrada.  
BUYER of Illogan, Cefn Cilcen (any number), and Pant-y-Pydw.  
Apply to Mr. Crofts for shares in Rosewarne (North Rosewarne), in 700 shares.

**MR. CROFTS** begs to inform the mining public that he has resolved to adopt the recommendations of some of his friends, by issuing a "Mining Circular" weekly, on Saturdays, hoping that No. 1. will be ready on the 28th inst. Subscriptions, £1 ls. per annum, paid in advance, or six stamps per number to non-subscribers.  
Mr. Crofts hopes that no other information will ever find its way into its columns than that which emanates from a pen sincerely desirous of enlightening the public on the intrinsic merits of all mining shares, dividend and progressive, whilst the mention of any others will be strictly excluded.  
Partners or managers of, and shareholders in, mines are solicited to contribute to the success of the "Circular," by sending reports or notices to Mr. Crofts not later than Thursday's post from the country.—No. 1, Finch-lane, March 20, 1863.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 13s.; 25 Alfred Consols, 17s. 6d.; 10 Bedford United, 23s.; 50 Brea Consols, 6s. 6d.; 10 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; 10 Camborne Vean, 23s.; 10 Caradon United, 40s.; 50 Crebora, 25s.; 100 Cornubia, offer wanted; 4 Caradon Consols, 21s.; 5 Cargill, 24s.; 20 Drake Walls, 23s.; 20 East Russell, 24s.; 20 East Carn Brea, 23s.; 20 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 20 East Jane, 23s.; 10 East Caradon, 24s.; 50 Furze Hill Wood, 7s. 6d.; 5 Gouanema, 23s.; 20 Glasgow Caradon, 21s.; 20 Great South Toigus, 23s.; 50 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, 23s.; 25 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 20 Hingston Down, 23s.; 25 Ludcott, 23s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, 23s.; 100 North Porhilly, 14s. 6d.; 20 New South Caradon, 14s. 6d.; 20 North Miners, 11s. 6d.; 20 North Croft, 23s.; 20 North Trekerby, 24s.; 10 North Phoenix, 23s.; 50 Ped-an-drea United, 21s.; 5 Tincroft, 23s.; 20 Wheel Edward, 23s.; 20 Wheel Harriett, 23s.; 20 Wheel Grenville, 23s.; 20 St. Just United, 23s.; 10 Sithney Carmichael, 23s.; 10 Tamar Consols, 30s.; and 2 Trelawny.

**STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,**  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at net prices.  
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchase or sales.  
Eighteen years' experience.  
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)  
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

**MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—  
3 Bryn Gwlog, 22s.; 20 Basset, 23s.; 10 Bottle Hill, 23s.; 20 Camborne Vean, 23s. 3d.; 1 Cornubia, 23s.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; 5 Cliff Amal., 21s.; 20 Cambrian Gold, 21s.; 50 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d.; 1 Devon Great Consols, 23s.; 5 Drake Walls, 23s.; 15 East Russell, 23s. 3d.; 10 East Carn Brea, 23s. 3d.; 20 East Grenville, 23s. 3d.; 15 East Caradon, 24s. 11s. 3d.; 2 East Basset, 23s.; 20 East Jane, 23s.; 20 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 20 East Seton, 23s.; 5 Gambler, 21s.; 5 Gt. Fortune, 23s.; 40 Gt. St. Toigus, 25s. 11s. 3d.; 5 Gouanema, 23s.; 10 Garreg, 23s.; 10 Hingston Down, 23s.; 10 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 5 Kitty (Lelan), an offer wanted.  
N.B.—Mr. Lelean requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—March 20, 1863.

**MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,**  
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.  
E. BEAZLEY recommends for Immediate Purchase, for Investment, North Rosewarne, North Croft, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seton, East Seton, East Carn Brea, and Union.

**MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,**  
2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. J. METHERELL, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.  
Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

**JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** has FOR SALE:—  
20 North Rosewarne, 23s.; 20 East Caradon, 24s.; 20 Rosewarne (an offer wanted).  
Mr. Hume invariably returns to his clients the prices at which shares are bought or sold, subject to a small commission.  
EAST CARN BREA.—Mr. Hume considers that these shares may be bought with the greatest confidence by the public at 23s. to 25s. He can buy any part of 200 shares.  
WENDRON CONSOLS.—Since Mr. Hume called attention to these in his Circular for March they have risen 1s. per share. Shares in New Wendron, the adjoining property, ought also to be bought.  
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

**JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1 1/2 per cent.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E.,** having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE ADVICE on MINES and their MANAGEMENT.  
D. STICKLAND begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES in BUYING and SELLING SHARES on advantageous terms for capitalists, who will do well to consult him, either by letter or personally, previous to their investing in mines now at work, or in schemes now being brought before the public. Good references given if required. Mines inspected and faithfully reported on.  
His monthly "Circular" for March contains the difference between the Limited Liability and the Cost-book Systems. A selected list of mines forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.  
6, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 East Caradon, 24s.; 20 East Carn Brea, 23s.; 7 North Rosewarne, 24s.; 2 Stray Park, 20s.; 20 North Croft, 23s.; 50 East Russell, 23s.; 6 Great Fortune, 23s.; 5 Wendron, 21s.; 5 Caradon Consols, 19s.; 10 Ludcott, 23s.; 100 North Dolcoath, 23s.; 5 West Caradon, 23s.; 25 East Chiverton, 23s.; 15 Tincroft, 23s.; 5 Crebora, 25s.; 25 Illogan, 23s.; 150 Garton, 13s.; 150 St. Day, 14s.; 100 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 50 Buller and Basset, 12s. 6d.; 50 Drake Walls, 23s.; 100 New South Caradon, 14s. 6d.; 75 Trumpet United, 9s. 6d.; 100 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 20 Wheel Ury, 23s.; 20 Condurow, 20s.; 20 North Bury, 31s. 3d.; 100 Wheel Ury, 23s.; 200 Wheel Edward, 23s.; 150 East Grenville, 23s.; 50 Clifton and Wentworth, 23s.; 50 East Chiverton, 23s.; 25 Okeford, 24s. 11s. 3d.; 3 West Caradon, 23s.; 5 South

**GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.**  
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.  
GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE:—  
25 E. Carn Brea, 23s. 11s. 3d.; 25 East Russell, 24s. 13s. 9d.; 20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 24s. 18s. 9d.; 20 Wheel Ludcott, 23s.; 20 North Croft, 23s.; 20 North Basset, 23s.; 20 North Rosewarne, 23s.; 20 North Dolcoath, 23s.; 20 North Bury, 31s. 3d.; 20 North Trekerby, 24s.; 20 North Phoenix, 23s.; 20 North Portilly, 14s. 6d.; 20 North Miners, 11s. 6d.; 20 North Croft, 23s.; 20 North Trekerby, 24s.; 10 North Phoenix, 23s.; 50 Ped-an-drea United, 21s.; 5 Tincroft, 23s.; 20 Wheel Edward, 23s.; 20 Wheel Harriett, 23s.; 20 Wheel Grenville, 23s.; 20 St. Just United, 23s.; 10 Sithney Carmichael, 23s.; 10 Tamar Consols, 30s.; and 2 Trelawny.

**WHEEL LUDCOTT.**—Last year GEORGE MOORE expressed his disbelief in the extraordinary statements made respecting this mine, and ventured a modest comment upon them, which was received with a howl of indignation from the claqueurs, gold-sharps, and gull-groppers. The notorious Capt. Soakings also gave a very favourable report, and, in fact, it only required the addition of the father of lies to have made it a family recommendation.  
The adverse opinion given by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath (the greatest miner in the world), is now being so literally fulfilled, that GEORGE MOORE is determined to issue another.  
(Second edition at reduced prices.)  
50 shares, payment and delivery six months on, 23s. 11s. 3d.;  
50 shares, payment and delivery Lady-day, 1864, 24s. 13s. 9d.;  
50 shares, payment and delivery Lady-day, 1865, 25s. 11s. 3d.;  
All dividends to be deducted, and all calls added to the price, and the shares to be taken and paid for, even in the event of the mine following the example of its celebrated neighbour, Wheel Wrey.  
Good names will be wanted to the contracts, no duffing claqueur, fluctuating between insolvency partial and bankruptcy complete, will be taken.  
GEORGE MOORE will back his own contracts with any part of £10,000.

**JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—**  
40 Alfred Consols (all calls paid), 6s. 9d.; 2 Mount Pleasant (offer wanted); 10 Bryntal, 8s. 9d.; 5 Bryn Gwlog; 5 Cliff Amal., 22s. 7s. 6d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; 1 Cargill; 20 Caradon Consols, 21s.; 20 Caradon Hill, 21s.; 1 Copper Hill, 22s.; 20 Carn Camborne; 20 Cardigan Consols, 16s. 9d.; 5 Cwm Erfin, 17s.; 10 Drake Walls, 23s. 6d.; 55 Don Pedro North del Rey, 16s. 9d.; 30 East Clogau (5s. paid), 4s. 9d.; 15 East Russell, 24s. 15s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 23s. 11s. 3d.; 1 East Basset, 23s.; 50 East Seton, 23s.; 20 E. Rosewarne, 23s. 13s. 9d.; 1 East Darren, 23s.; 5 East Agar, 21s.; 10 East Grenville, 23s. 3d.; 10 East Caradon, 24s. 11s. 3d.; 20 Fortuna; 20 Glasgow Caradon Consols, 23s.; 40 Garreg; 20 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.; 100 Gt. North, Cop., 9s. 6d.; 1 Great Fortune, 23s. 11s. 3d.; 5 Great Caradon, 23s. 11s. 3d.; 5 Gt. St. Toigus, 25s. 11s. 3d.; 20 Hingston Down; 20 Illogan; 20 Kelly Bray, 20s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d.; 10 Llanes; 5 Ludcott, 23s. 11s. 3d.; 50 Marquis, 18s. 6d.; 20 So. Car. Hooper, 16s.; 10 Wheel Ury, 23s.; 50 Great Caradon, 1 East Darren, 5 Cook's Kitchen, 10 North Pool, and 5 Wheel Damsel, at market prices.  
Residents in the country having frequently complained of the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate quotations, I have determined to issue a daily price-list, which will be forwarded post free to all subscribers on payment of one guinea per annum.  
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 20, 1863.

**MESSERS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES, SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.  
Commission on share transactions 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,**  
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.  
FOR SALE, 50 East Wheel Jane, 23s. 6d. nett.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.  
C. POWELL's office adjoins the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

**MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR** containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

**MR. BATTERS** strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft shares for investment, as being perfectly free from speculation, will pay good interest for money, and steadily advance in price.  
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

**NORTH CROFTY.**—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district.  
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, March 20, 1863. G. BATTERS.

**ILLOGAN MINES.**—Already discoveries of importance have been made. The locality is the best in England, being under the shadow of Carn Brea Hill. Management the same as Tincroft. Shares should be bought.  
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C. G. BATTERS.

**RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,**  
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

**WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK and SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.

**GOOD DIVIDENDS.**—MESSRS. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/2, and Mines at 1 per cent.  
A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

**MESSERS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.** (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)  
TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being dealers only execute orders confided to them.  
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.  
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.  
March 20, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**MR. T. P. THOMAS AND SON'S NEXT SALE OF MINING SHARES** will be HELD at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at One o'clock, when the following shares will be put up FOR SALE:  
50 Gariyn, 10 West Stray Park, 50 North Dolcoath, 50 Trelawny, 50 North Miners, 10 East Caradon, 100 West Trelawny, 89 Great Caradon, 5 Stray Park, 50 Croftwm, 25 Dyffwgan, 20 Carnwas, 25 East Carn Brea, 50 Central Miners, 20 Pollard, 2 Seton, 25 Cefn Cilcen, 18 Nangiles, 2 North Rosewarne, 10 Pant-y-Pydw, 50 Crookhaven.  
N.B.—Parties desirous of offering shares at this sale must please send their instructions to the office of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, not later than the 2d of April.  
T. P. THOMAS and SON, having secured a very valuable set, that can be worked at a very small outlay, are prepared to treat with a few respectable parties disposed to invest 500l. each in the same.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,**  
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS's pamphlet, containing particulars of a few of the leading mines, with his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

**MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. F. G. LANE is a BUYER of the following shares at prices annexed, or a SELLER at a small advance:—  
25 Ludcott, 23s.; 100 Glasgow Caradon, 23s.; 10 Wheel Grylls, 23s.; 25 East Caradon, 24s.; 100 Furze Hill Wood, 7s. 6d.; 100 East Clogau, 3s.; 25 East Carn Brea, 23s.; 20 North Croft, 23s.; 5 West Stray Park, 21s.; 20 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; 50 Wheel Edward, 23s.; 5 Calvadnac, 21s.; Commission, 1 1/2 per cent.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

**WHEEL SETON, COPPER HILL, WHEEL TRELAWNY, CALVADNACK, WHEEL UNION, NORTH BASSET, SOUTH WHEEL FRANCES, SOUTH TOLGUS, WHEEL MARGARET, SOUTH CARN BREA, EAST CHIVERTON, NORTH DOLCOATH.**

**MR. FREDK. W. MANSELL, of 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,** strongly RECOMMENDS the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of the ABOVE SHARES, at present market price.  
Mr. MANSELL is in possession of information respecting the whole of them, which leaves no doubt of a great advance in the price of each of the shares mentioned.

**JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,** MINING SHAREDEALER.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**FOR SALE, EACH NET:—**  
1 Basset, 23s.; 20 East Grylls, 23s.; 5 Prosper (Berrage), 23s.; 1 West Caradon, 24s.; 3 South Basset, 23s.; 100 East Seton, 8s. 6d.; 2 Gambler, 21s.; 100 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 1 Rosewarne and Rosewarne, 23s.; 10 Ury, 23s.; 50 Stridrigge, 7s.; 1 Rosewarne, 23s.; Apply to J. W. HUTCHINSON, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

**MESSERS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C.** (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.  
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** has FOR SALE:—  
Copper Hill, 22s.; Great South Toigus, 23s.; South Grylls, 23s.; Caradon United, 23s.; Great Fortune, 23s.; Tincroft, 23s.; Drake Walls, 23s.; Great Bury, 23s.; West Maria, 23s.; Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; Hingston, 22s.; Wheel Seton, 23s.; East Grylls, 23s.; Kelly Bray, 21s.; Wh. Harriett, 23s. 13s. 9d.; East Caradon, 24s.; N. Trekerby, 23s.; Wheel Grenville, 23s.; E. Gouanema, 23s.; Wh. Edward, 23s. 11s. 3d.; East Carn Brea, 23s.; Okeford, 24s. 11s. 3d.; Wh. Croker, 27s.; Fortuna, 23s.; South Toigus, 25s. 11s. 3d.; Wendron Consols, 16s.; And is a BUYER of:—  
East Basset, 23s.; Copper Hill, 23s.; East Rosewarne, 23s.; North Robert, 19s.; Wheel Edward, 23s.; West Toigus, 26s.; West Rosewarne, 23s.; East Russell, 24s.; Wheel Trelawny, 16s.; South Carn Brea, 23s.; Providence, 21s.; St. Just United, Great North Downs.  
An OFFER WANTED for—  
Ped-an-drea.  
March 20, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

**JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1 1/2 per cent., for immediate cash.  
Speculators should not lose sight of the following four mines, viz.:—Pendron Consols, Condurow, North Croft, Copper Hill, all of which are confidently expected to improve from 50 to 100 per cent. before the end of the year.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK and SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Daily price list may be had on application.

**FOR SALE:—**  
5 East Caradon, 24s.; 5 East Russell, 25s. 1s. 3d.; 20 No. Dolcoath, 23s. 9d.; 20 East Carn Brea, 23s.; 10 Wh. Grenville, 25s. 13s. 9d.; 10 Great So. Toigus, 25s.; 25 No. Downs, 23s.; 20 E. Rosewarne, 23s. 16s. 3d.; 1 West Caradon, 23s.; 10 North Croft, 24s. 18s. 9d.; 1 East Basset, 23s.; 15 N. Trekerby, 23s. 16s. 3d.; 15 North Basset, 24s. 8s. 9d.; 1 Basset and Grylls, 23s.; 10 Tolvadden, 23s.; March 20, 1863.

**GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON** (20 years' experience).  
Is a SELLER of:—  
20 North Trekerby, 23s.; 10 Tincroft, 23s.; 20 Drake Walls, 23s.; 20 North Rosewarne, 23s.; 15 Tamar Consols, 25s.; 15 East Russell, 24s.; 50 North Croft, 23s.; 50 Wheel Harriett, 23s.; 20 East Carn Brea, 23s.; 50 Rosewarne United, 15s.; 100 Wheel Crebora, 23s.; 10 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 50 St. Day, 14s. 6d.; 20 Wheel Edward, 23s.; 20 East Caradon, 24s.; 100 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 2 Wheel Seton, 23s.; 10 Marke Valley, 23s.; 100 Bodron, 7s.; 10 Wheel Ludcott, 23s.;  
BUYER of the above shares at a small difference or commission.  
Shareholders and speculators in the above market mines may secure good profits or avert great losses by taking a little "private" advice of GEORGE RICE before operating.  
EAST CARADON, EAST CARN BREA, and NORTH ROSEWARNE.—My clients who have acted upon my advice in these mines must have made enormous profits.  
March 20, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

**MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,**  
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

**LOANS ON MINING SHARES AT FIVE PER CENT.—**  
Shareholders can have sums of not less than £100 advanced on East Caradon, Marke Valley, Devon Consols, North Rosewarne, North Croft, Providence, and other bona fide undertakings.—Apply to E. MILLARD, Deilize-park, London, N.W.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP'S RAILWAY, BANKING, and MINING CIRCULAR.**  
(Gratis and post-free)  
Should be CONSULTED by the PUBLIC before INVESTING. It contains reliable information and advice to capitalists, REPORTS on MINES, RECORD of MARKET PRICES, and is the only "SAFE GUIDE" for the investment of capital.  
Established 10 years.  
Office, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—H. WADDINGTON** desires his friends to ADDRESS ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS, after the 22nd inst., to 20, Throgmorton-street, instead of 74, Old Broad-street, as at present.  
H. WADDINGTON is a BUYER of Rosewarne. Parties wishing to dispose of their interest will please offer them.  
NORTH ROSEWARNE.—The combination has evidently given way, nor has it any representative that will buy the shares; they are freely offered at a considerable reduction without finding a purchaser. The new shares are probably worth more than the old ones. Let holders sell North Rosewarne at once; they must fall.



## Original Correspondence.

## COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

SIR,—On reading the advertisements of the *Colliery Guardian* of the 14th inst., relative to the late explosion at Cuxlodge Colliery, I beg to remark some important omissions of the evidence given are observable—viz., upon the subject of splitting the air.

My book (page 16, article 2) says—1. "The currents to be so arranged that no air from the goaves, or other parts of the mine making gas, shall come upon the naked lights of the workmen."

Article 3.—"In the arranging and splitting of such air-currents, care must be taken not to diminish the currents to such a degree as to render them unequal to the carrying away of the gas made in the working places, which is too frequently the case." And—

Article 5.—"Each main current (where doors are necessary) to be guarded by two at least, kept by separate trappers."

According to the evidence, the splitting of the air was managed by a single rolley-way door, not kept by a trapper. Blasting with gunpowder was permitted where the pillars were working off, and the return air from this district was passed along the far rolley-way into the Gosforth district. Now, this practice was justified in Mr. Forster's evidence in this case, as also in that of Burradon, where my book was ransacked in vain to find the principle of splitting the air condemned.

I beg to enclose a copy of a letter (the writer of which I do not know) delivered at my house by one of the colliers, whose name was signed, but which, for obvious reasons, I cancel, and it is only for the purpose of remarking that, unless the colliers can determine to aid the Inspector in these investigations, the law cannot be vindicated. MATTHIAS DUNN.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 17.

[The letter contains expressions, on behalf of several colliers engaged at Cuxlodge, of thanks to Mr. Dunn for his impartiality at the inquest, and of regret that the jury should have been deprived of evidence which it was the men's duty to give. The writer goes on to state that, as a rule, the pitmen well know that to state unpleasant facts deprives them of the hope of promotion in the colliery. It appears that the colliers generally entertain the opinion that Mr. Dunn's views as to the cause of the explosion were perfectly correct, and that had the evidence agreed with truth, a different verdict would have resulted.]

## COLLIERY VIEWERS AND COLLIERY INSPECTORS.

SIR,—I much regret to see the attack upon the Government Inspector of Mines at Whitehaven, so speedily followed by another at the Cuxlodge, and as one desirous of having the system of Government inspection carried on with as little inconvenience to the coal owners, and with as much advantage to the colliers as possible, I trust that not only Mr. T. E. Forster himself, but every colliery viewer in the country, will bear in mind the fact that the course he has adopted at Burradon, Whitehaven, and Cuxlodge is calculated much to prejudice the public against the masters, and to drive legislators to make unnecessarily stringent enactments to secure safety in mines; for it will surely be admitted that if individual viewers are to be allowed to insult and put irrelevant questions to the representatives of the Government, power must be given to those attacked to maintain the dignity of their position, and the Government inspection of collieries may become one of the most disagreeable and expensive nuisances with which the coal owner will have to deal.

That Mr. Dunn is an old man I well know, and, perhaps, he is not so well able to go down pits now as he was 20 years since, but he is still an active man, and his great experience and the thorough practical nature of his recommendations, far more than compensate for his age, more especially as it must be considered that he is a gentleman that is by no means overbearing or exacting when he is met in a fair spirit. If Mr. T. E. Forster judges of the competence of an Inspector by the number of mines he visits in the year, I certainly do not agree with him, and I even go so far as to say that, except under exceptional circumstances, the less the Inspectors go down the pits the better. The colliers have now their delegates through whom information might be given to the Inspector of any defect in the pits, and if the Inspectors visit these pits only they will find their time fully occupied. It may be that Mr. Forster is seeking to ingratiate himself to the coal owners, in the hope of filling Mr. Dunn's place in the event of a vacancy occurring, but, much as the owners object to unnecessary interference, I am sure that as a body they would disdain to recommend a man who would be at all open to the charge of unfairly siding with the masters, and neglecting the welfare of the men. Let all the Inspectors be treated with the respect due to them, and in the event of their recommending anything that practical men would dispense with let the coal owners rely upon the Act, and they will find ample protection.

March 18.

D. C. R.

## COLLIERY WORKING IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,—On the subject of "long wall v. pillar and room," allow me to give you our experience in this part of the world. We are at present working six different seams of coal, varying from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 in. in height. The roofs are of different strata, some being freestone, and others white shale or blaze. The seams with the worst roofs, and of the greatest height, have been wrought "stoop and room" until about two years and a half ago. At present, all the seams are being wrought on the "long wall" principle, with advantage both to employers and employees. For Mr. Naysmith's guidance in any trials he has made or may make, I might mention that we experienced more difficulty from prejudice and ignorance, than from natural causes. As to ventilation, since the change of system we have experienced great advantage. I have taken a very deep interest for some time past in the question of "long wall v. stoop and room." What I have brought before you are facts, and facts are stubborn things. Stevenston, Ayrshire, March 12. ROBERT FORRESTER, JUN.

## PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.

SIR,—Having seen and much approved of Mr. James Rae's process for the prevention of accidents in collieries, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks thereon. I am the more induced to do so from the fact of a hostile letter having appeared in the *Journal* of last week. The objections of "G. F. C." are mainly based on the ground of expense, and there is no doubt that as compared with the cost of existing arrangements this objection has weight; but then the questions arise as to whether, in the long run, there would not be an actual saving, from the non-liability to derangement, which Mr. Rae's simple and substantial plans present, and whether the preservation of valuable lives resulting from their introduction would not far more than compensate for the first heavy outlay. It may be trusted that these considerations will not be lost sight of, because they are vital ones. Everyone acquainted with the modes of working the various collieries in existence in this country is aware that repairs and alterations of the apparatus used therein are continually required, and that consequently large sums are expended annually in making those repairs, &c. Mr. Rae's improved system of mining, on the contrary, would involve no such constantly recurring tax; once realised it would be permanent and inexpensive.

Possibly that gentleman, with a view to bringing the subject to a commercial issue, may be induced to furnish your readers with an approximate estimate of the amount which the adoption of his inventions—say, at one of the best and most economically worked coal pits—would entail. There would be a satisfaction in publishing such a statement, and it would enable mining authorities to institute comparisons between their present annual and probable aggregate future expenditure. A simple arithmetical sum would decide then the entire question of pecuniary economy. Mr. Rae, we know, has promulgated his views with the single desire to obviate those dreadful catastrophes which fill the mining districts with widows and with orphans, and which are a reproach and a disgrace to the scientific community. Not one of the excellent points in his plans has he thought proper to protect by patent, although urged to do so in several instances by friends. It is as a benefactor rather than a speculator that he appears before the public, and it is in the interests of humanity that he invokes not only the attention of miners, but of legislators, to his words. It is but fair, therefore, that he should have a patient hearing, and his plans elaborate examination.—*Royal Mint*, March 19. JOSEPH NEWTON.

## NEW PATENT BLASTING-POWDER.

SIR,—I was much pleased to read the very favourable opinion expressed in last week's *Journal* with regard to the new blasting-powder, an opinion which is fully confirmed by the fact that, at least in Cornwall and Devon, it has almost superseded the ordinary powder. I believe with you that no greater boon has for some time been conferred upon the miner than Messrs. Davey have conferred by introducing this powder; and, with the waterproof cartridge cases of Capt. Webb, and the safety-fuse, I think that the miners of Cornwall and Devon may congratulate themselves that blasting may now

be carried on with the greatest possible safety. I may take the opportunity, whilst referring to blasting-powder, to allude to that recently introduced by Messrs. Kellow and Short, who sent you a communication a few weeks since. The inventors of this powder claim as an advantage which it possesses a quality which all powder makers try to avoid—they say that the powder when lighted will not explode suddenly, but will burn away gradually. It is precisely in proportion to the rapidity of explosion after ignition that powder possesses power; and if a powder will burn as Messrs. Kellow and Short claim theirs will do, the miner might just as well, after he has drilled the hole, charge it with sawdust. A powder which is liable to explode when tamped, and which burns like tinder when ignited, is worthless for all practical purposes, yet these Messrs. Kellow and Short claim as advantages.

D. T.

## BRAZILIAN GOLD MINING.

SIR,—Once more referring to Capt. Treloar's report on *Santa Anna*, I beg permission to add, that during the first month *Morro Velho* was worked by the St. John del Rey Company its produce was more than two thousand oitavas.—March 17. H.

## BRAZILIAN GOLD MINING.

SIR,—It is a strange fact, that while money here is almost a drug in the market, our countrymen, active, energetic, and speculative as they are, should not have fixed their attention more particularly on the rich and prosperous empire of Brazil for a safe and profitable investment of their capital. The quotations alone of the value of the Brazilian Funds (and this may be said to be a most delicate and sensitive criterion), will inform us that the empire of Brazil has enjoyed, and is still enjoying in security, a long-continued pacific and flourishing position, amid the warfare of the South American Republics, under the wise and judicious constitutional government of the present enlightened and liberal-minded Emperor, Don Pedro II. The laws are equitable, and without being too harsh, are amply sufficient for the mild and amiable inhabitants. We find in Brazil a country where life and property are more secure from personal violence, or from robbery by force, than in any other part of the world. I may cite in support of this, that very seldom more than three armed men are employed to escort amounts of from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* worth of bullion; and that the diamond merchants travel to and from Rio de Janeiro, 20 to 25 days' journey into the interior, carrying enormous values, only accompanied by their servant on a mule with the baggage, yet a case of highway robbery of importance was never heard of in the province of Minas Geraes or in that of Rio de Janeiro. But, in our own country, we have seen bullion to a large amount actually robbed from the treasure-van of a railway train! to say nothing of garrotes, &c.

The empire of Brazil offers to the agriculturist and merchant, whether he be inclined to buy or to grow, tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, or Indian corn (milho, or maize), and beans, advantages of every description both as regards richness of soil and variety of damp or dry, hot or cold, climates, embracing, as it does, a tract of land from near the equator to within the temperate zone. It is surprising that our cotton-planters had not fixed their eyes on this country for growing cotton to supply the present deficiency, as a climate and soil in every respect equal to, if not superior, to that of the Southern, or Secession States, can be found in the north of Brazil; and the difference in the expense of freight alone, one would think, would have decided them to prefer Brazil to India for investments.

To the capitalist wishing to invest in mines, Brazil offers gold, silver, copper, and iron; also gems, amethyst, and emeralds, and a little argentiferous lead, and under most favourable conditions. The mining laws of Brazil are especially favourable to the miner; the royalties on the produce never exceed 5 per cent.; there is plenty of water-power, and also splendid timber for mining purposes. The Emperor and his Government are desirous to foment, encourage, and support the adventurers who choose to risk their capital there, and offer them every facility, especially to Europeans, to whom, if well educated, the Emperor is very condescending. "Du reste," the Brazilians, in general, are a kind, polite, and hospitable people. In that country, owing to the indolent nature and gambling habits of the proprietors of estates, they are frequently obliged to sell, at a very cheap rate, gold and other mining properties of great value; and it is really singular that our energetic and enterprising miners have been so long without taking advantage of so tempting and safe an opportunity for investment. Silver exists in that country in large quantities, and is only waiting to be worked. I repeat, it is a strange fact that the English capitalists and miners have not diverted more of their capital and skill towards a country, where the gold is at least in paying quantities in nearly every lode or estate, if worked with capital and intelligence; and the lodes, at least, give encouraging results almost from the commencement, as witness Captain Treloar's report from Don Pedro North del Rey, where they took out 110 ozs. of gold the first month after taking possession. I say it is good to invest in mines where you can see the gold before you; and it is certainly very strange that, instead of these solid speculations, our capitalists prefer to fritter away their money upon the poor mines in the Merioneth gold fields, of which I will venture to affirm that at the present moment there are not four which will yield practically 1 oz. of gold per ton from all the lode; and that the average of the remainder will not come up to 4 dwts. per ton of ore as it is taken from the lodes, which are small, and expensive to work (see my last letter). I wish this may prove a word of advice in time to some of your readers. WILLIAM REAT, JUN.

Dolgelly, March 16.

## GOLD MINING, AND METALLURGICAL MACHINERY.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure Mr. W. M. Brown's interesting and intelligent letters respecting metallurgical machinery, and am glad to find at least one man who has entered fairly into the question in a practical and demonstrative spirit; he, at least, has given us details of what the machinery he refers to can do, giving data as to power, quantity, and cost, and pointing out their deficiencies and advantages. This is what practical men want, and a little discussion fairly carried on on this principle must prove beneficial to all of us.

Therefore, referring to Mr. Brown's letter, I will ask him to be good enough to explain what was the average value of the ore treated (or its content of gold per ton) in the Chilean mill, and what the average assay content of the tailings, or waste, was; for surely the ores must have been very rich to be able to cover such an enormous reduction cost as 20*s.* to 30*s.* per ton. I presume he means that the loss of mercury equalled 3 per cent. daily upon the amount of mercury employed in the Chilean mill, equal to nearly 1 lb. per ton. If I am wrong I hope he will correct me.

I coincide *in toto* with the last two paragraphs in his letter dated the 10th inst., perhaps ere six months or so are over further trials in this neighbourhood will amply confirm his assertions.

For my part, I should not be surprised to see the day arrive when the mine owners in Merioneth will be content to take out the "crop" of the gold by a quick and cheap process, and that the auriferous residue will be concentrated "in transitu," and sold per assay to the Swansea or Bagillt smelters for gold, silver, copper, and lead. Will any of the smelters come forward to state what they will offer for finely-pounded residues (concentrated) which contain (say) 10 ozs. of gold, 25 ozs. of silver, 10 per cent. of copper, and 10 per cent. of lead, and highly sulphuretted with pyrites, &c.? Even if they would publish a scale of prices, variable with the state of the markets, or send the same privately to the mine owners or reduction officers of the mines here, then we should have a basis on which to calculate. It is both for their interests and for ours that they should do so; and I believe if it is practically carried out, this will prove to be the most reasonable, least extravagant, and, ultimately, more profitable plan than any other yet suggested, despite of patent machinery.

Mr. G. Henwood, in his last, informs us that "it had been found" that the gold was "so fine and subtle as not to be caught by the hide and blanket process adopted at the Cambrian Consols." I am entitled to ask Mr. G. Henwood how "it had been found that the gold was so fine," &c. Can he favour me with the results of any assays made of the recent tailings or waste stuff? or can he give me, or the public, the assay of all or any part of the ores recently treated at the Cambrian Consols by the concentrating process? If Mr. Henwood is not in possession of these facts, then I have a right to say that he has unfairly and unjustly taken upon himself to abuse a system with the merits of which he is unacquainted, or otherwise has wilfully chosen to ignore. He can hardly be aware of the percentage of the gold which we are saving. I challenge Mr. Henwood to produce to me a sample of poor ore (say 6 lbs.) from the Clogau Mine to contain not less than 1 oz. per ton per assay, in which I cannot distinguish metallic gold with the microscope, and even with the naked eye, after washing. Mr. G. Henwood had better stick to his mining and synonymous quartz and spar, and the similarity of abnormal conditions, and the minute atomic state of the gold, which I hope he understands better than I, and not med-

dle with the metallurgy of gold, in which it is evident he is not an *au fait* "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

WILLIAM REAT, JUN.

Barmouth-road, by Dolgelly, March 16.

## GOLD MINING IN MERIONETHSHIRE—No. II.

SIR,—An error inadvertently occurs in last week's *Journal*; it should have been stated that Mr. Mosheimer had received orders to erect thirty of his machines instead of three, as is mentioned. Before entering into full details, it may be well to remark that the gold-washer who had been placed beside the *quasi* Californian, so as to test the capabilities of each other in the way of gold production, has forwarded the result of a week's trial under most disadvantageous circumstances. I have seen and handled the gold; I confess the quantity has astonished me. Following my suggestion, he had not reduced the van to the mere "floran" (to use a term more significant than any other I am acquainted with, and which will be fully understood by miners), but has preserved a great proportion of the heavier material associated with the gold; these are comminuted iron pyrites, copper ore, and heavy spar, with mica; by these means the sample contains a large quantity of gold, absolutely dust; a large percentage of the precious metal is in grains about the size of half a grain of wheat, and very nearly of the same shape, bearing evident traces of travelling some considerable distance. As yet no assay has been made to prove the quantity procurable by such means, as a test of its being remunerative; the object appears rather to have been to prove the existence of veritable gold dust in the bed of the river and in the alluvial detritus adjacent; to this end nothing can be more conclusive or satisfactory. An ingenious contrivance is now constructing, and is nearly complete, by which large quantities of the auriferous "dirt" may be washed. If I am rightly informed, a vast amount of manual labour will be economised, should only one-half the pretensions of the promoters be realised; great indeed will be the consequences to Merionethshire; great indeed will be the gold produce of that county, for wherever trials have been made on the Mawddach, there has gold been detected; as before said, not only in the bed of the river, but in the alluvium. This fact I have witnessed; I have also known tin to be found in the alluvium on the banks of the Carnon stream, Cornwall, amongst the rounded pebbles and detritus, at considerable distances and elevations above the recognised bed of the river; they appear to have been deposited in these positions long anterior to the now site of the rivers. I consider these cases to be analogous, indeed, in perfect consonance with most tin streams, therefore a fair inferential and presumptive argument exists in favour of the general distribution of the golden grains throughout the soil; should such prove the case, the quantity procurable is prodigious, capable of supplying almost an indefinite number of machines for an undefined number of years, even should an invasion of Chinese washers take place. The grant to the present lessees of the Crown extends for miles, and as the valley descends the plain opens to a considerable extent. Reasoning again from analogy, as at the Carnon stream, where the flats are found, and where the stream appears to have attained a comparatively quiescent state, the bulk, but not the largest lumps of metal have been found, as, for instance, below the village of Devoran. Should any of my readers feel interest enough in the matter, and bestow a glance at the map of Cornwall, a reference to the Carnon will suffice to illustrate my meaning. I have little doubt the flat ground below the Mawddach, near to Dolgelly, all contains debris highly charged with auriferous sand. At present the question, will it pay? seems, like the other gold projects, to mainly centre in the means of extraction. In the quartz mining it has been proved that Berdan's machine (confessedly imperfect) will make a certain character of rock remunerative, but in the gold washing no such laborious and expensive process will be required; the gold, in this case, is found in a metallic state, only requiring to be reduced in the usual manner with common flux, in suitable crucibles. I apprehend the operations by this method will be found far more successful, if carried out on a large scale, than by mere trivial assay. I have every confidence in the machine about to be applied, both from the description of the article, and from the well known mechanical and practical abilities of the inventor. I wait with some degree of anxiety the momentous question. I think I do not go too far to state that the present *modus operandi*—i. e., Californian washing—though it may (query) earn a man bread, it will do little more (no nuggets yet rewarding the industrious digger to an extent calculated to excite a rush), and will not be worth the outlay and cost of a regular staff, such as a company would necessarily entail; however, should the experiment about to be tried in the ensuing season succeed, it will be the signal for wonderful works in Wicklow, in Cornwall, in Cumberland, and other places where gold is known to have been procured in sparse quantities from remotest antiquity. For the sake of the labouring population, as well as for the general weal, I trust they who have taken the initiative, who have expended so much time and capital, they who have heeded not the ridicule of the foolish, the doubts of the over-cautious, and the oppression of petty tyranny, will in the end be rewarded. When I approached the subject at first, I confess if I had any predisposition it was a bias to the contrary. The idea of gold in England had been so thoroughly scouted, had been so drilled into my ears, as being unworthy of attention, that I had almost abandoned the hope of its ever again being in the ascendant. The facts I have witnessed, and which I attempt to describe, and for the reasons I humbly submit, are eminently favourable to a perfect solution of the question, have caused me to hesitate, nay, almost to become a convert to the belief that there is gold in England that will pay, and that in an abundant degree, with a moderate outlay. [To be continued.] GEORGE HENWOOD.

## MINING MACHINERY—ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—Stamps have but one action, that of reduction, and we must consider them only upon this point; the treatment of the crushed stone afterwards must be considered separately. No other machinery will so quickly and cheaply reduce the quartz as the stamps, and as by far the larger number of mills in the colony are stamping-mills, a great amount of ingenuity has been displayed in improving this kind of machine. Our first model was the Cornish machine, but two radical defects in it soon pointed out the desirability, in fact necessity, of altering it. First, the leaky wooden patchwork coffer, or stamp-box, for the valuable nature of the metal we were dealing with, and the importance of preventing loss; and, secondly, the heavy expense of repairing this machinery where labour was so very high.

No one who has not had practical experience of the subtle way in which fine gold will descend through the crevices of the machinery and foundations can form any idea of what a serious loss this becomes. I have known hundreds of pounds worth of gold taken from the foundations. I have known a machine to be sold, and the gold found more than pay the price of the machine. When these facts became known it led to improvement upon improvement, till at last we were compelled to build our battery coffers, or stamp-boxes, of one solid water-tight bottom. The advantage is very great, not only is all loss of gold prevented, but the dryness of the foundation gives solidity and permanency to the machinery—a matter of some difficulty when to the greatly vibrating framework the water had free access, and helped in the work of destruction. The portion of the bottom which has the most wear and tear upon it is also easily renewed, and, moreover, we found that the first cost was actually lower, for, though paying much more for materials, the saving in labour of erecting was so great that the total cost was less. The wooden lifts gave way to iron, and the best plan is to have them made with a square socket; into this a sump-head, with a wrought-iron shank, is tightly driven, surrounded with wood packing, and properly proportioned never fails. These two improvements are now so universally adopted that no mill erected on the Cornish old model, such as that at Clogau, would ever get a single ton of stone to crush from a miner. The lifts work in the angles, so that the guides can easily be advanced when their wear requires it, and the small wearing pieces are renewable. The whole of the foundations in timber are of that strength and solidity as to appear to the unpractised eye superfluous, but experience proves in the colony how important it is that the foundation should be unaffected by the enormous vibration of the heavy stamps. The cams and tongues are also of such fashion as to be easily renewed when worn, and with no expensive fittings on them. The cam of cast-iron, the tongue faced with steel, and in some cases a packing of elastic material has been used with very good effect to break the shock of the cam upon the tongue; this is placed between the steel plate and the real tongue or lift.

A few years back an improvement was patented to obviate a supposed defect in the square heads—their uneven wear; without ascertaining whether this was practically damaging to the duty of the machine, inventors set to work to remedy it with revolving stamps, but it was soon discovered that no more work was performed, in fact less, than a simple principle had become a very complicated one, and the wear and tear so heavy that the best mechanics speedily abandoned them. No other result could



have been anticipated. In the first place, the round shafts very rapidly wore loose, and left no means of setting the guides closer, so that the vibration became excessive. Next the discs, in consequence of the unequal motion of the outer and inner side, speedily cut to a level, and the cam in addition became destroyed. I have seen a machine in two months a complete wreck. It is altogether against the principle of construction of quartz machines that any portion of them requiring renewing should be enhanced in cost by engineers' fittings; such toy machines may do for amateurs and for the workshop, but not for the diggings. I do not mean that the work should not be well done, on the contrary it should be the best possible, but it should be work that has to stand continued vibration of the severest kind, and to work amongst the sharp cutting quartz grit. There are two novelties at Garth Gell to which some portion of those remarks might apply—the disc works on the shaft, with a screw for raising or lowering the action of the stamp. It is, I think, useless extravagance, and will certainly be speedily out of order. The shaft end also is turned taper, and the stamp-head is coned out to fit it. Now, the first time the shaft works loose out of the cone, a few blows on the end, from its falling on the head, and the shaft is destroyed, and all the expensive fittings have to be renewed. Again, why put expensive fittings upon stamp-heads, which speedily wear out; they should leave the sand as they are to be used. Again, the fitting them proves that they are made of soft materials. If made as stamps should be made, of such metal as they use in Cornwall, no fittings could be put on them; and if the answer is that these heads are steel, I still doubt their hardness, for I never saw a steel head as hard as a Cornish stamp. The stamps occasionally work upon bars or grates, the crushed stuff dropping through. To expect fine work in this way is out of the question, and it is simply used so one of the ways to reduce the quartz preparatory for the Chilian mill. It is, however, a very dusty, clumsy plan. One of Appleton's American stone-breaking machines would be more efficient than any dry stamps ever erected.

Water, then, we may say is always used with the stamps, and the quantity used materially influences the work performed. The height at which the discharge takes place regulates to a great extent, in addition to the sieves, the fineness of the crushing, but it may be pushed to almost any extent. The instance quoted by Mr. Reay, some weeks past, is a capital example of how fine the stamps can do their work. I may, perhaps, close this account of the stamps by giving the result and cost of working 24 stamps of nearly 7 cwt. each for 13 weeks, day and night, crushing in that time 3075 tons. The men employed were as follows:—Two engineers, two feeders, one labourer, and one labourer bringing the stone from the mine; the wages were 20s. per week. The cost for labour, independent of fuel (nearly as much more), was thus 1s. 8d. per ton, or with fuel 3s. 4d., which includes all carriage from the mine. Of course, to all this wear and tear (in Australia 6d. per ton for heads, beds, &c.) oil for light has to be added, or all ordinary current expenses of crushing covered for 4s. per ton. In Wales such a machine of 24 stamps, with ample water-power in place of steam, would only require two men by day and two men by night, allowing 17. 10s. and 17. as the wages of the two classes of men. The cost of crushing would be at 240 tons per week, with an allowance for oil, light, wear, and tear, loss of mercury, &c., under 1s. per ton, which includes the gathering of the gold.

It will be seen from this how cheaply stamps would do the work—in fact, nothing can touch the wet stamps for economy of reduction. It may be asked why with such an amazing discrepancy in the price of the work between the stamps and Chilian mills there should be a mill still at work? For the reason I have before stated: the Chilian mill is a perfect and complete instrument; the stamps simply reduce the stone. On these two points—the value of the Chilian mill and the cheapness of the stamps—the Australian miners are unanimous, but then comes the question of dealing with the crushed stone from the stamps and the separation of the gold, and there we have a wide diversity of opinion. Different kinds of stone require varied treatment, and scarcely any one process is applicable in all cases. One locality, influenced no doubt by the variety of stone it possesses, prefers one kind of machine; another shows its preference, under a similar influence, for another kind. Some mine, under the prestige of success from its richness, jogs on in the time-honoured service of some antiquated idea, impervious alike to reason or criticism. Some miners, too fond of innovation, try everything, until bewildered with the intricacy of their experiments yield it up in despair. These matters will, perhaps, be better left till I have explained the several methods of amalgamating and separating, with which I will commence my next. W. M. BROWN.

Park-road, Edmonton.

#### GOLD IN WALES.

Sir,—Berdan, Britten, Brown, Calvert, Davies, Griffiths, Hopkins, Jones, Martin, Mitchell, Mosheimer, Parry, Pascoe, Reay, Roberts, Sloper, Williams, or any other man, as a gold extractor? That is the question. It matters not whom. *He who can extract the most gold from a given quantity of mineral in the least time, and at the least cost, is the man now desired in and about Dolgelly.*

I have written the above names in alphabetical order, to avoid any appearance of preference; and I hope I shall be pardoned if I hazard the opinion that if these gentlemen, or some of them, instead of attempting to pulverise one another, would stamp, or crush, or grind, or reduce 100 tons each of Welsh quartz, in fair and honest rivalry, this vexed question of gold extraction would approach a settlement at an early date.

It is quite certain that the secreted metal, so much coveted, will not be moved by any amount of indulgence in intemperate personalities, although a terrible lot of blasting is often necessary to obtain the raw material from its rocky fortress. This, however, is a very different thing.

To begin at the beginning. Let us consider what are the facts, both mineralogical and mechanical, as now observable in the Dolgelly district.

Gold is found visible at Clogau (proper), West Clogau, Garthgell, Cambrian, Prince of Wales, Cae Mawr, Cefn Clog, Moel Offryn, Glasdu, Tyddynlwadys, Cwmheisan, Ganolwyd, the Dolfrwynogs, in the Mawddach River, and at another place, the name of which I have only heard. Many thousands of pounds worth of gold have been raised at Clogau, a few thousands at Dolfrwynog, several hundreds at Cwmheisan, a few hundreds at the Prince of Wales, and sundry pounds worth elsewhere.

Now, it appears to me, perhaps I am still "obstinately in error," that at several of these mines there is every probability of a profit upon working costs, provided two conditions are always present—namely, quantity of ore, easily raised, and available water-power, to work, with rare exceptions, at the least 50 tons per day. The *modus operandi* to be determined, possibly, by the practical talent above alluded to, in whose hands we adventurers, wisely or unwisely, as it may happen, propose to leave the issue with becoming patience.

Let us now trot over the district, and take a surface view of things doing and things contemplated.

SAINT DAVID, at Clogau, has led the way very prominently for a year and a half, and is taking a short nap—the big Berdan is cracked—and the little Britten is idle. They have earned their money, nevertheless, poor things, and ought to give over work at their age. 31,000l. worth of gold is very good saving work from 1300 tons of the lode-stuff as broken down. Rich gold is found in the 20 fm. level, and it is likely that, by-and-by, much more may be obtained. Sixteen stamp-heads have been erected here to do 20 tons a day. What is to be done with the 20 tons per diem afterwards appeared to be the other day "one of those things which no fellow could find out." One of Mr. Mosheimer's machines is also erected on the mine, for the purpose, I believe, of working over again the Berdan tailings.

At the WEST CLOGAU (Llachfraith), six of Mr. Mosheimer's machines are being erected in a capacious shed.

At the SAINT DAVID'S MINE (Caeagwyn), I infer from the excellent letter of Mr. Brown, in last week's Journal, that some adaptation of the Chilian mill will be used.

At the DOLGELLEY MINE (Maesclawdd), adjoining West Clogau, the proprietors think "their strength is to sit still."

At the PRINCE OF WALES MINE, in consequence of the failure of an Australian plan of stamping, washing, and amalgamating, tried there last year, the shareholders are resting on their oars.

At the CAMBRIAN MINE, they have an array of practical men that put all other mines into the shade. Captain Martin, Mr. Reay, and Mr. Pascoe are known to be practical men. Here they are altering the machinery—I presume that the stamping and crushing process will be adopted here, as this is where Mr. Evan Hopkins "extracted three-fourths of the assay contents of stuff containing only 20, 30, and 40 grains of gold per ton from upwards of 60 tons." By this statement, Mr. Hopkins should have obtained nearly 2½ ozs. of gold. Did he? A word on this statement *infra*.

At the GARTHGELL MINE a turbine, six or eight heads of stamps, and six of Mosheimer's machines have been erected in a very large shed.

At the EAST CLOGAU MINE there is no appearance of machinery.

At CEFN COCH (Berthlwydd) one of Mosheimer's quartz-crushers and two of his amalgamators are at work, getting, I am told, 1 dw. of gold to the cwt. of ore.

At TYDDYNLWADYS MINE stamps and rollers are at work, crushing lead ore for some new German machines, under the direction of Mr. Mosheimer.

At CWMHEISIAN Mr. Mitchell's grinder, and six of his amalgamators, are at work, under his own superintendence; and within a few yards of them stamps are being erected, and six of Mr. Mosheimer's amalgamators. This is, I think, the only instance of rivalry on the same spot.

At the OLD DOLFRWYNOG MINE they are preparing their water-wheel. At the UNITED DOLFRWYNOGS they are finding gold in the alluvial, and are waiting, I believe, to see who bears away the victor's palm as a gold extractor.

In the MAWDDACH RIVER men are finding gold, and one of them told me he, on one occasion, obtained ½ oz. in three hours. This is probable, as he had a tobacco-box full of little nuggets. Here one of Mr. Sloper's machines will be tested shortly.

This, Sir, is an outline of what is proposed to be done in this district during the next few months. With what result remains to be seen. As to economy of reduction, nobody, I apprehend, expects a substitute for stamps. Their superiority is generally admitted; but, after stamps? there's the rub. The question is referred to the talent *supra*.

One word as to "the assay contents of stuff containing only 20, 30, or 40 grs. of gold per ton," of 60 tons of quartz, &c., at the Cambrian Mine, as stated by Mr. Evan Hopkins. I am not in the least interested in the Cambrian Mine, except mineralogically, and the means the company may adopt to extract gold; but, having spent some time and money in the examination of its minerals, I venture to affirm that 60 tons of the lode stuff at the Cambrian Mine cannot be found which does not contain more than a total of 1800 grs., Mr. Hopkins's average. Further, I am unable to comprehend how anybody can ascertain by assay the grains of gold per ton in a bulk of 60 tons, or even of 1 ton, unless the whole bulk be operated upon. I will go further, and say that if Mr. Hopkins can fairly sample 60 tons of gold ores at the Cambrian Mine, I will with pleasure forfeit as many guineas, if he will show me the way to do it.

I have been taught to make assays, and have made a good many. I have also read, so far as I know (and collected in sundry bulky volumes) all that has been published on the gold question, until its discovery in California; and I must frankly confess that I know of no method by which an approximate value of gold ores in bulk can be ascertained, and I am nearly as much in the dark as to the best means for its extraction on the large scale. The question, as I have said before, is referred as above. I am content to supply part of the cost, and to wait with patience the result.

Stretford, March 19.

T. A. READWIN.

#### THE GOLD QUESTION.

SIR,—Having received many communications lately respecting the gold of North Wales, and being at present too much engaged upon electrical metallurgy to notice even a percentage of them, I beg you will allow me space to answer the more important questions:—

"What proportion of the gold per assay can be obtained by the at present adopted machinery?" That will depend upon the nature of the ore; alluvial soil containing nuggetty gold ought all to be saved; quartz, with native gold finely disseminated in thin delicate plates, a small portion only; gold, chemically combined with the mineral, none will be obtained—that becomes a chemical and not a mechanical operation.

"Will the new stampers and hides be a boon to us in North Wales?" Although the time-honoured edge-runner may alternately change places with the stamp-head, yet they are both so ancient that I am quite unprepared to hear new applied to either of them, except in the Patent Office; and as to hides, the Indians adopted them some centuries back, and they are still used in places where the gold washing-stuff is so abundant that it matters little about washing it. I consider stamps no boon to North Wales, or anything else that tends to divert attention from the real object—the chemical treatment of its auriferous ores.

"Is amalgamation the proper mode of treatment?" Scarcely any of the gold ores of Wales are in a suitable state to come in contact with mercury without a previous treatment, too elaborate to enter upon in this letter. I propose to answer a few more questions next week.

167, Strand.

JOHN CALVERT, C.E.

#### MINING IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

SIR,—The last two Journals have touched upon the improvement and discoveries recently made in some of the mines in the south-western part of this county. In my last contribution to your valuable Journal, some months since, after a tour through this district, I predicted that changes would take place of a highly important character. I traced these lodes from Crookhaven to Schull, Ballydeob, and Roaring Water Mines. At Ballycummick the test for obtaining copper ores in depth was decided; they had reached 100 fathoms, where the discovery was sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical, and this lode has been traced below 120 fms., and found to improve in depth. At the Cappagh Mine a discovery has just been made at 80 fms., which is pronounced a great success; and at Gurtavilla mine they appear to have struck the same good fortune, they having cut a rich bunch of copper ore. At Schull Bay Mines, where some of the richest purple and horse-flesh ore has been produced, fine specimens of which were to be seen at the International Exhibition, are on their way to more solid riches. At Crookhaven, after a long struggle, they have reached 70 to 80 fms., where the indications are so promising that no doubt can be entertained but that they are near a favourable change. At Roaring Water Mine, which appeared to me to exhibit extraordinary indications of success, they have cut into two lodes of great promise, bearing all the features of a permanent character; and, as there appears to be 19 lodes on this property, the new company should press on the works with all speed—they will have their reward.

This county, in my opinion, is destined to take a high stand amongst the mines of Ireland; it oftentimes reminds me of the Hedruth and Camborne districts, in Cornwall, where surface operations tempt the miner to open the ground in search for that wealth which has so enriched her locality, and the speculator is drawn on by degrees, until he finds himself 70, 80, or 100 fms. below surface, when at last he bursts upon the prize; and it is no unusual thing to be told the profits are reckoned by hundreds of thousands. I have a strong presentiment that results of a similar character may be realised in the county of Cork. The dawn of promise is at this moment hovering over many of her mines, which should excite the hopes, and inspire fresh energies, for below that highly mineralised surface lie masses of wealth that energy and capital only can bring forth, and time only can unfold and estimate. I wish I could enlist more of our English friends, their capital, and their enterprise in these undertakings. However, I have no doubt as these works proceed, and gradually develop their riches, the fame incident to these discoveries will attract the speculator and the capitalist.

March 18.

A DUBLIN MINER.

#### TRAMWAYS IN THE METROPOLIS.

SIR,—"Practical," in last week's Journal, would summarily dismiss an important undertaking in a few lines. He calculates the expense of the new tramway at 10,000,000l., though upon what ground he bases his opinion he does not condescend to inform us. I have been favoured by a perusal of a proof prospectus of the undertaking, and by it I perceive that a most eminent engineer in the city, in his report, estimates the cost at 575,000l. per mile. As the line is to be at least four miles in length, the figures of "Practical" are thus shown to be very wide of the mark. Perhaps "Practical" is unaware that the line is so planned as not to interfere with any valuable property, while at the same time it will afford the most direct route to the west end. It being intended to have footpaths on each side of the way, of course the frontages which will be secured to the company will become very valuable; and it is anticipated that the profits realised by the sale of these will render the capital nearly nominal. There can be little doubt that such will be the case, as a large profit must necessarily accrue from changing the poorest description of property to the highest. The convenience of the proposed line to everyone travelling to or from the City and the west end will be great, and there can be doubt that it will be extensively used. Taking these facts into consideration, there is every prospect that it will eventually prove most lucrative.

A difficulty was started as to the form of the rails, so as not to interfere with crossing the streets, but that can very easily be settled. It has been proposed to lay down simple plates only, which will in no way interfere with the crossings. I have heard a great deal of discussion about the matter, and it is generally admitted that the Espinasse would be a great improvement to London. While so much is being spent on streets and embankments, surely there is room for such a great undertaking as the one in question. I understand Mr. A. Alison, the Chairman of the proposed company, is devoting a large portion of his time to the matter; and I have no doubt, from his well known energy, some result will be obtained.

CITIZEN.

#### GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It was my intention to have written a few lines with reference to the very extraordinary course which was adopted by the committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders of this company, but I have just observed some most apposite remarks in a circular issued monthly by a well-known stockbroker, so fully expressing my feelings and views, that I content myself with a mere copy of the paragraph, which is as follows:—

"At the Great Northern Copper meeting the poll resulted in favour of the directors and against the committee, a result highly desirable, and for the best interests of the shareholders. The committee evidently mistook its vocation, and supposed that it was formed for the purpose of condemning the board, instead of for the interests of all concerned. There is a general impression that committees do more harm than good, but this one was not only injurious, it was ridiculous."

A SHAREHOLDER.

[This letter must close correspondence on the subject of this company.—Ed. M. J.]

The air line railway bill now before the American Congress provides for a road, to be done in two years, from New York to Washington; first-class trains to go through in eight hours, fare not to exceed 1½d. per mile, and first-class freight not over 2½d. per ton per mile.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, Col. BAZALGETTE in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (London manager) read the notice convening the meeting. The cash account, from January 20, 1862, to February 2, 1863, showed a balance in hand of 1057. 4s. The liabilities exceeded the assets by 987. 5s. 7d.

The MANAGER having read a letter from Capt. Rowe, to the effect that the state of his health, and the boisterous weather, prevented him leaving the island, submitted the following report:—

March 12.—My report to the directors, recently published, will have conveyed to you the extent of the mine's progress, together with the prospects which have been developed, and which I will now endeavour to review, after minute examination of the mine until late last night, and after carefully studying the reports and proceedings of the meeting held about this time last year. At that date the mine, by means of the new engine-shaft, was sunk to the 35 fm. level, and the lode opened out southward about 7 fms., varying in value from 1 to 1½ ton of ore to the fm. Immediately afterwards the lode split into two parts, and as a result failed in one. Both parts for some distance gave promise of recovery, and made it difficult to decide which was the best and main part to follow. The eastern one, however, was proved to be the correct course, having recovered its strength, and being of late worth about 1 ton of ore to the fathom. In a mine, which we are here sinking about 4 fms. from the end, the lode is worth over 1 ton of ore per fm. The next work of importance since the general meeting referred to has been the sinking of the shaft below the 35 down to the 50 fm. level. Out of this sinking has come the principal part of the ore raised and sold during the year, and no man could have been otherwise then struck, as it has been carried down, with the steady and decided improvement of the lode. At the 50 a new level is extended north 3 fms. in payable ore ground, and south 7 fms. through a lode worth from 1 to 2 tons per fm., the lode in the end being at this moment about 1 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore to the fm. The driving in this level has passed the perpendicular of the point of split in the level above, without any sign of a similar recurrence; and the fact is unquestionable that at this the deepest point of our workings the lode is more productive, regular, and larger than we have ever seen before—an inexperienced man would recognise this, and the returns since prove it. Seeing so plainly that everything points to depth for success, I have lost no time in resuming the sinking of the shaft, and have carried it 5 feet below the 50, and the lode in the bottom is now 4 ft. wide, and worth full 2 tons of ore to the fathom. From our regularly increasing returns, and from the steadily improving appearance of the mine in depth—while regretting that a longer time is occupied, and a greater capital expended, than I ever anticipated, but which I judge to be explainable from the greater comparative elevation of the mine than that of the Great Laxey—I am more than ever convinced that the North Laxey must make a first-class and profitable mine, and will, even at the rate of our present progress, become at least self-supporting at no distant period. We have now on hand 10 tons of dressed ore.—H. ROWE.

The CHAIRMAN said it was much to be regretted that the shareholders were again disappointed in not having the presence of Capt. Rowe. He thought as they met but once a year that it was very desirable they should then have the opportunity of confiding from Capt. Rowe personally information upon any particular point, which, however, his absence precluded them from doing upon the present occasion. As regarded the mine, he thought, from the report just read, that they were justified in hoping that it would soon pay, at least its costs.

The MANAGER, in answer to a question, stated that there had been called up on preference shares 9447. 10s., leaving 5557. 10s. to call. With regard to the expenditure and returns of the past year, as compared with those of the year preceding, it had been stated in the notice convening the meeting that, while the expenditure for the twelve months ending Dec. last was 18027. against 17767. in 1861, the returns for 1862 realised 8897. against 8637. for the previous year.

Mr. LEAKE thought that Captain Rowe might now be directed to increase the returns, so as to meet the costs.

The MANAGER considered that it would be injudicious to interfere with the captain in the development of the mine; for by so doing they would remove the responsibility from Capt. Rowe, and take it upon themselves.

Mr. LEAKE enquired at what rate the shaft was being sunk?—The MANAGER replied at about 2½ fms. per month; so that in something like four months the 60 would be reached, the shaft at the present time being 9 feet below the 50. The 50 fm. level had been driven 7 fms. through a lode worth 1 to 2 tons per fm., and in the 50 north the lode was worth ½ ton per fm., which was paying ground, and the rise in the 30 was worth 1 ton. Under those circumstances, he (the manager) considered that the proprietors, basing their hopes upon the reports of Capt. Rowe, were justified in expecting to see North Laxey in the course of the next six months yielding profits.

Mr. ARCHER enquired the amount that Capt. Rowe had estimated it would cost to sink the shaft to the 50 fm. level?—The MANAGER replied that Capt. Rowe estimated that 7507. would be required, but he recommended 10007. to prevent the possibility of a mistake. Mr. BRANDT (public accountant), in answer to a question, stated that, as auditor, he had carefully examined the accounts, and found them in every respect correct. He enquired what course it was proposed to adopt with respect to the shares in arrears of call? He considered they ought at once to be forfeited; for if any discovery or great improvement took place, those shareholders who had previously held back from paying their calls would then come in and participate with those shareholders whose calls had been paid in due course. In other words, the shares that had been allowed to run in arrears of call would reap all the benefits, without incurring the risks.—The MANAGER said that notice of forfeiture had been sent to those whose shares were in arrears of call. The number was only twelve, and the amount 127.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted.

Messrs. W. F. Rae, C. Martin, D'Arcy, and Col. Bazalgette (all large shareholders) were elected directors for the ensuing year.

The auditor (Mr. C. W. Brandt) was re-appointed.

The CHAIRMAN said the next matter he had to introduce to the notice of the meeting was the suggestion for altering the day for holding the annual general meetings. Capt. Rowe, in the letter which had already been read, suggested that the meetings should be held the second Thursday in January, which, it was thought, would be just the time of year when there would be great difficulty in getting a meeting.

The MANAGER said that the day upon which the present meeting was first called Capt. Rowe could not come; it was then adjourned to a day upon which it was thought he would be able to attend.

Mr. RAE remarked that the present was the third annual meeting at which Capt. Rowe had been absent. He (Mr. Rae) thought this was to be regretted, seeing that proprietors met but once a year, it was very desirable that upon those occasions an opportunity should be afforded them of ascertaining from Capt. Rowe information they might require upon any particular point.

Mr. LEAKE suggested that, as hitherto any arrangement the proprietors had made for securing the attendance of Capt. Rowe had failed in gaining that object, the day for holding the annual meetings should for the present, at any rate, remain unaltered.

A resolution was then passed to the effect "That this meeting regrets Capt. Rowe's absence, on account of which it feels itself unable to decide upon a more convenient day for the holding of the general meetings in future."

Mr. RAE, referring to the prospects of the mine, stated that he had information from a private source to the effect that, although hitherto North Laxey had not been very favourably regarded by residents in the Isle of Man, a very altered opinion had lately sprung up. He might mention that upon the receipt of that information he (Mr. Rae) had increased his interest.

The question as to what was the best course to be pursued with regard to the forfeited shares was again raised by several proprietors, but it was eventually agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of the directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

##### WHEAT EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. J. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Oct. mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£537 11 2
Nov. ditto	540 8 6
Dec. ditto	560 9 8
Jan. ditto	587 1 1
Feb. ditto	120 0 0
Copper ore, estimated last meeting	14 17 11 = £2360 18 11
Balance last audit	£251 17 8
Call received	395 6 8
Copper ore sold	1447 11 3
Income tax returned	21 10 6 = 2126 6 1
Leaving debit balance	£244 12 10

The following report of the agent was then read:—

March 18.—I beg to hand you my report on the present occasion, showing the amount of work done, and the improved condition of your property, since the last general meeting. The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking, and down 5 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. below the 92; the lode in the present bottom is improved in appearance, being 2 ft. wide, and producing a little ore, although it is not sufficiently off from the influence of the cross-course, consequently we do not expect any great change at this particular point on the course of sinking. The 92 west has been extended 10 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., making a total distance from the shaft of 35 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; the lode throughout this drive has been found generally large, varying from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and producing ore better in quality and quantity than at the upper levels in the same run of drive; the lode in the present end is not so large, being near the caunter lode; to the west of which caunter, some 10 fms., is the shoot of ore ground which has been found so productive from the 40 fm. level above to the present 81 fm. level below, and gone down in advance of this end (92) about 10 or 12 fathoms, which is a very important point of interest. The 81 is extended 31 fms. west of the caunter lode; the latter 20 fms. of this drive has been through good ore ground (which is already alluded to), worth in places 100, 200, and 300 per fathom; the lode in the present end is 2½ feet wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the slopes in back of this level is 6 feet wide, worth from 100 to 120 per fathom. The drive of the 71 west has not been resumed, the ore ground both in back and bottom being worked on tribute. The 61 west has been driven many fathoms through unproductive ground, and the lode generally small, but in the latter 9 ft. of this drive a more encouraging feature appears. The lode has opened up from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed principally of capel, spar, and occasional good stones of ore, and the lode is taking a much better, or ore-bearing, direction. I have every reason to believe that very satisfactory results will be met with at this level in the western ground, which is all whole and unexplored. The 61 east has been communicated with Arthur deep adit, which has thoroughly ventilated both mines at this level, and greatly facilitated the workings. The 50 west has been driven 8 fms. 0 ft. 3 in., from which a good discovery of ore has been made; the end is for a time being suspended, and the lode being stopped away, both in back and bottom, where it is worth from 100 to 120 per fm. Bray's cross-cut has been extended south, and intersected the Arthur main, or Phoenix, lode, which is a very important discovery, and, in all probability, will open up a very profitable mine. The lode appears to be the champion of the district, but its width at this point is not yet ascertained, being cut into 3 ft., and so far as seen worth 800 per fm.; at this point of intersection we are about 24 fms. west from the eastern boundary, which is the only place where this lode has been discovered in the mine, and having the advantage of intersecting all the cross lodes to the west, for the whole length of the set and 50 fms. of back, and perfectly dry for 10 fms. below, which can be worked upon 60 fms. deep without the aid



of any machinery, excepting a whim, &c. It will require sometime to extend the level and properly lay open this ore ground, to be worked with economy and profit, consequently it is rather premature to calculate on returns from this lode for the next few months, although I see no reason to doubt, with the same number of hands employed, to sample, bi-monthly, about 100 tons of ore of usual quality, and the working cost of the mine is about 500l. per month. There are employed on the mine, at surface and underground, 112 hands.—GEORGE ROWE.

Telegram: New lode worth 45l. per fathom.

The CHAIRMAN said that he thought his co-adventurers would agree with him in considering that the report just read was of a most satisfactory character. It was the more satisfactory because, taking the fact as a precedent, they could confidently rely upon every statement made by Capt. Rowe. There was no doubt that the discovery of the Phoenix lode would prove of the greatest importance to this mine. For his own part, he fully believed that Wheel Edward would soon assume an important position.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the fact that Capt. Rowe, four months since, estimated the loss upon the four months' operations would be about 1000l., exclusive of the cost of an additional boiler, whereas the result had been that the loss had not exceeded 650l., including the cost of a new boiler.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated the returns, irrespective of the recent discovery, were estimated at 160 tons bi-monthly, which it was calculated would produce about 750l. or 800l.

The SECRETARY said it was a feature of some importance that the Wheel Arthur drive was within 11 fms. of Wheel Edward, but that it was a point of the greatest importance. Mr. T. ROSEWANE considered the 61 west a point of the greatest importance. For some considerable distance the lode had been small, but it had now opened to 2 ft. or 3 feet wide. It was to be remembered that it was in whole ground, and it might fairly be calculated that it was a new bunch of ore. He regarded the recent discovery as a feature of considerable importance, for he knew from practical experience that when the bearings of the lodes in that district were 15° or 16° north of west and south of east, they were productive. And from the bearing of the lode in Wheel Edward, he was convinced that the lode would make a large bunch of ore—at any rate, he had never known a lode of that bearing in that district fail to make a good deposit of ore. He was glad to find, however, that Capt. Rowe had not calculated upon any returns being made from this discovery during the current four months.

The SECRETARY stated that there was every reason to believe that the cutting of this champion lode would prove one of the greatest discoveries that had been made in that district for some time. Several respectable agents had inspected the property, and their reports were really much more encouraging than the report of Capt. Rowe. He (Mr. King) regretted that the plan of the mine, and the box of ore, had not arrived, but he would be glad to point out to any shareholder, who chose to call upon him, the bearing of the lode. He agreed with Mr. Rosewane that it was a new shoot of ore in the 61 west. It was to be borne in mind that the shaft sinking below the 92 was down 5 fms., and though it was carrying the cross-course, the lode was producing fine stones of ore—it was considered an important feature.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted.

A resolution was passed to the effect that a special general meeting should be held on April 20, for the purpose of absolutely forfeiting all shares in arrears of call at that date.

The CHAIRMAN said that the committee had considered the financial position of the company, and had decided upon recommending a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which would, in all probability, enable the committee to present a clear balance-sheet at the next meeting; and if in the interim any results were realized from the recent discovery, at the next meeting the accounts would show a balance in favour of the mine.

Mr. HUME presumed that cross-cuts could be put out from other levels to intersect the Phoenix lode.

The SECRETARY thought it would be premature at present to say how this new part of the mine would be worked; but, no doubt, a communication would be made with the adjoining mine.

Mr. ROSEWANE remarked that nothing but a horse-whim would be required, engine and lifts being unnecessary.

Mr. McALLAN had fully expected, from the estimates made at the last meeting, to have seen a much larger debit balance than that shown by the accounts. But he thought, with the Chairman, that the most prudent course upon the present occasion, would be to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which, with the returns, would not only pay the costs of the current four months, but if the new lode continued as estimated, the accounts would show a good balance in hand.—A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary quarterly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Wednesday.

Mr. GEORGE NOAKES (the managing director) in the chair.

Mr. THURAN having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts for the quarter (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he had, upon previous occasions, expressed his wish that a larger number of shareholders would attend the general meetings, for, although he believed they gave the committee the credit of doing the best they could for the welfare of the undertaking, yet the committee would, upon these occasions, have great pleasure in meeting a larger number of their constituents, so that the committee might have the advantage of their opinion; for they all had but one object in view—the prosperity and success of the mine. He need not inform the meeting that in all mining undertakings there was a degree of uncertainty, but upon the present occasion he had to reiterate the opinion he had expressed for the past two years—that the mine presented all the indications necessary to justify them in hoping that Wheel Metal would prove itself a valuable property. The committee felt that the reports which they had issued to the shareholders during the past two years had been fully justified by realized results; and, although it was impossible to say how far or how near the time might be, yet he felt, and he was only echoing the sentiments of his co-committeemen—that the mine was gradually approaching a position of remunerative permanency. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to read the report of the committee of management, which was as follows:—

The committee have the pleasure to state that Wheel Metal maintains its encouraging prospects. The operations referred to at the last general meeting have been carried out with vigour. The development has been characterized by features of great geological interest. The numerous branches and divisions of the lodes which have prevailed in the 142 and 152 show indications of forming a junction in the lower levels, and the general development strengthens confidence in the permanent productiveness of the mine. The committee regret to state, however, that the western ground has not yet realized the hopeful anticipations which recent improvements had led them more immediately to expect; but as the ground is congenial, and as the winning of productive lodes in the long run of virgin ground west of Ivey's shaft would materially enhance the value of the property, the development of it will be continued with the utmost energy. Ivey's shaft has been brought down 5 fms. below the 132. The sinking of this shaft is essential for the development of the western, and to facilitate the working of the eastern, ground. The mine has been held thoroughly in fork all the winter without let or hindrance. The building of the engine-house, for the erection of Trelawny's 85-hp. engine, will be resumed in due course, so that this powerful engine may be ready to be put to work when required. The committee have to regret that the ends driven on the south part of the lode, in the 162, continue poor. The rich bunch of ore on this part of the lode may have dipped north in going down between the two levels; this will be speedily proved. It will be remembered that the lode in the bottom of the 152, west of Metal shaft, and west of the lead branch, averaged from 100l. to 300l. per fathom, and that the committee, in their report to the shareholders at their meeting in June last, stated that, contrary to universal expectation, the lode had been cut poor in the 162, and that the ends had become discoloured by the influence of cross-courses, which then altered the immediate position of the mine. It was, therefore, decided to drive a cross-cut north on the cross-course in the 152, and also to bring down Metal shaft; and in the 174, a Metal shaft, a large and valuable piece of tin ground will be opened out, which may increase the returns, and also the reserves. It will likewise be apparent to the shareholders that it was on account of the cutting the south lode poor in the 162, the falling off of the ends by the disturbing influence of the cross-courses, the time required to put out cross-cuts to win new productive lodes, together with the fall in the price of tin, which caused the profit to show less favourably in the audited accounts to the end of December. The two months ending February show considerable improvement, and now that the main lode north is largely opened upon, with such favourable indications of its proving continuous, and looking also to the probable improvement that may take place in the western part of the mine, as well as in the ground upon which Ivey's and Metal shafts are being sunk, it is reasonable to expect the resources of the mine to extend, and that the development will gradually assume larger proportions, of a profitable and permanent character.

The audited cash account, to Jan. 31 last, showed a balance in hand of... £1717 6 7 Since which date there has been received—Tin sale, Feb. 14... 1868 5 4 Ditto, March 17... 2052 1 7 Old materials sold, &c... 31 15 8

And paid—Total... £5669 8 10 Jan. cost (including merchants' bills)... £1457 6 4 Sundries... 2 13 2= 1459 19 6

Balance (cash and bills)... £4209 9 4

The actual account stands this day as follows:—ASSETS—Balance, as above... £4209 9 4 Old materials yet unpaid... 287 5 0 Arrears of call... 7 4 5= £4503 19 9 LIABILITIES—Feb. cost (including merchants' bills)... £1382 5 0 Sundries (salaries, &c)... 100 0 0= 1512 5 0

Balance in favour this day... £2991 13 9

He next read the report of the agents, as follows:—March 16.—In the 100, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 2½ feet wide, but poor at present; there is a great deal of water flowing from it; the lode and strata show very good indications of improving again shortly; this is a very important level to continue, as it will be 40 fms. under all the old workings we have to the west, and we have no doubt but that we shall soon meet with productive ground again in this end, judging from the present state of the lode. In the 115, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is from ½ to 2 feet wide, and looks very promising, but poor at present; we expected about this time to cut in this level the bunch of tin that is gone down in the bottom of the 100, but if the bunch of tin dips west we shall have some fathoms further to drive before we cut it; the character of the lode has improved within the week. In the 132, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 1 foot wide, and poor for minerals. Ivey's shaft is sunk about 5 fms. below the 132; the ground is very hard for

sinking, and the lode is 1½ feet wide, and poor for mineral; we expect a change in this shaft shortly, as the stratum is not of the same character as generally found throughout the mine. In the 162, driving west of Metal shaft, on the south part of the lode, the lode is very small at present, we had a fathom or two driven on this lode worth more than 500l. per fm.; we are of opinion that there is a part of the lode standing north, and we have commenced a cross-cut to try to intersect it. In the 162, driving east of Metal shaft, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, very wet, and worth 600l. per fm. In the 162, driving west of Metal shaft, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 450l. per fm. In the rise in back of the 162, on the north lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 500l. per fm.; this lode has yielded very well since we have cut it, and shows good indications for continuing for some time. Metal shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 162, and we have driven a level north 3 fms., for the purpose of intersecting the north lode; we expect to cut it in the course of next month, and from the congenial strata, we have not much doubt of cutting the lode as productive as we have it in the level above; the ground in the cross-cut shows very good indications. In the winze sinking below the 152, east of Metal shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 250l. per fm. In the 152, east of Metal shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and looks very promising to improve shortly, but it is poor at present. In the 152, driving north-west of Metal shaft, on the cross-course, we expected to cut the lode before this, but the ground being very hard and wet we have not been able to make much progress in driving, we expect that we have from 10 feet to 25 fms. further to drive before we intersect the lode. In the stopes in the back of the 152, west of Metal shaft, the average value is about 250l. per fm. Our tribute department is looking much the same as it has for some months past. All our machinery throughout the mine is in very good repair, and working well.—T. GILL, F. FRANCIS, S. HARRIS.

The CHAIRMAN continued: From these reports he thought there could be but one opinion—that the mine was gradually improving, both in its position and prospects. Apart from this, the mine, in its present state, presented features of the most interesting importance; so much so, that he believed in the county of Cornwall—where the mine was not, perhaps, some time ago regarded with that degree of interest which it was entitled to receive—it was now attracting attention, showing that the mine was assuming a favourable position. And it had not only attracted the attention of those interested in mines generally, but also the attention of scientific geologists, from some of whom he had received communications to the effect that they were much struck with the main features of the mine. Whether the opinion entertained by those gentlemen would prove to be correct or otherwise he could not say, but he might mention that the result they anticipated was very favourable to the shareholders in Great Wheel Vor; and, as the mine had been progressing favourably for the past two years, there certainly was good reason to hope that their auguries would be justified by still more favourable results. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the shareholders, after having examined the accounts submitted to end of Dec. 31, had come to the conclusion that the committee would not recommend a distribution upon the present occasion. He had always been of opinion that the only way to maintain a proper, sound financial position was to keep a good round balance in hand; but that might be modified, and certainly should be modified, by the position and prospects of the mine at the time of the general meeting. Now, although it was true the actual profit for the quarter ending Dec. 31 was but a small amount, yet at the present time, after bringing up the liabilities as closely as possible, there was a balance of assets over liabilities of nearly 3000l. The question, therefore, for the shareholders to decide was whether that balance should be carried forward to the next meeting, or whether the prospects of the mine were such as to justify the declaration of the usual half-yearly distribution of 2s. 6d. per share. The opinion of the committee with respect to the prospects of the mine had been stated in their report, and if the north lode had been cut in the 174 he did not doubt but that the committee would have recommended a much larger dividend than usual. Looking at the present position of the mine, and at the opinion of the agents as to the indications in the 174, coupled with the opinion of other authorities in the county, there appeared to be very little doubt of the present tin holding down to another level. If they should be disappointed in that, there was already a large amount of tin ground opened, as they had been for some time discovering more tin than they were taken away. The question of distribution had been discussed this morning by the committee, and they had come to the conclusion that they thought they could, without endangering the sound position which the company had held for so long a period, recommend a distribution of 2s. 6d. per share, after the payment of which there would be a balance in hand of 1514l., or one month's costs.

It was then unanimously resolved that the accounts of the company, made up to Dec. 1862, having been examined and audited, be passed and allowed, and that the reports now presented be received, printed, and circulated among the shareholders.

The committee of management were re-elected, and Mr. G. Noakes was re-appointed managing director.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for this renewed mark of their confidence, and assured them that he had the interest of the mine at heart, and that nothing would give him greater pleasure than the permanent prosperity of Great Wheel Vor. (Hear, hear.) So long as the shareholders accorded to him their confidence, so long would he devote his best attention to the interests of the undertaking. He might mention that the members of the committee worked in perfect harmony. Each had a large interest in the success of the mine, and each exerted himself to the utmost to bring about the most desirable results. They had the advantage of one of the members near the mine, whose superior practical intelligence was of great usefulness; indeed, he might say it was of great advantage to the interests of the mine. For Mr. HARRIS was ready on all emergencies to lend him (the Chairman) his aid and advice.

Mr. W. MOORE (paid accountant) was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. C. THURAN thought the present meeting could not separate without according to the Chairman its best thanks for the zeal and ability he at all times brought to bear in the promotion of the best interests of the undertaking. Although there was no doubt they had an efficient working committee, yet the larger portion of the labour and anxiety must necessarily devolve upon their worthy Chairman. He concluded by moving that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Noakes, the Chairman, and to the committee, for the satisfactory manner in which they continued to discharge their respective duties.

Mr. HARRIS having seconded the proposition, it was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having appropriately acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

#### EAST WHEEL AGAR MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the mine, on Friday,

Mr. W. J. DUNFORD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN submitted a statement of the accounts to the end of Feb. last, showing a debit balance of 444l. 4s. 8d., to which must be added 587l. for the new engine and boiler, making a total of 1031l. 4s. 8d. against the adventurers. He (the Chairman) said the accounts would fully explain themselves, but if any shareholder wished information respecting them he should be happy to furnish it.

Capt. HEXT said he had gone into the accounts, and was exceedingly well pleased with the position of the accounts, and was very much gratified to find that the mine, and he was more than ever convinced that a little time only was required to make East Agar rank with the best mine in the Cornish district. He had much pleasure in proposing that the accounts be passed, and that a call of 30s. per share be made. Mr. COLLINS said he was also a very old shareholder in the mine, and was much pleased with the ore coming from the 15, and he really believed that ere long the shareholders would meet under much better circumstances than the present. He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition of Captain Hext, that a call of 30s. per share be made. Carried unanimously.

Mr. PRYOR (the manager) then read the report of the mine. He said he always entertained a high opinion of East Agar, and by continuing the present mode of working he had no doubt they would ere long be well pleased with the result. The ore coming from the 15 was of precisely the same character as what they had in the same lode in the adjoining mine of South Caradon. He intended sinking the shaft to the 30, and then put out cross-cuts north and south to cut the rich lodes of South and West Caradon. He calculated that the shaft would be down to the 30 in about six months time; they should employ nine men, who would relieve underground. The shareholders might, therefore, rest assured that no time would be lost in accomplishing the very important object before them. They had about 24 fathoms to drive in the 15 to reach the winze, and he was not at all doubtful that they would be able to do so. However, being in the winze, compelled them to suspend it, and therefore they should push on the 15 with all speed in order to communicate the winze with that level, after which they should put out a cross-cut to reach the cross-course, near which the West Caradon lodes made their riches.

In answer to a question, Mr. PRYOR said there were five or six lodes to be intersected when they reached the 30 fm. level.

On the proposition of the Rev. Mr. KENDALL, seconded by Mr. WHICHT, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the manager, which being replied to, the meeting separated.

The meeting was well represented by the Bodmin and other local shareholders, who were highly pleased with their visit to the mine.

#### NORTH ROSKEAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house, on the mine, on March 12.—Mr. T. W. FIELD (the purser) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for the two months (as stated in last week's Journal) showed a profit of 187l. 18s. 2d. The agents' report was read.

The accounts having been passed and allowed,

Mr. G. BATTERS submitted the resolution of which he had given notice at the previous meeting.—That the western part of this set be worked as a new mine, under the name of Roskearwin, to be divided into 700 shares, and allotted to the present holders in this mine share for share. Since he (Mr. Batters) gave that notice of motion its object had become more imperative, inasmuch as the lords were pressing to have the western ground explored, having even threatened to revoke the lease if explorations were not forthwith commenced. During a conversation he had recently had with Capt. Vivian he had ascertained that in clearing up the adit near Parkenbow shaft, and in dialling the ground with the view of obtaining all the information necessary to report to the meeting the grounds upon which he recommended the western portion of the set to be worked, the North Roskear main lode was standing whole and untouched, although there was an extent of ground of something like 300 fms.; and furthermore, that at the depth of 70 fms., according to the underlie of the lode as seen, this important lode would be intersected by a cross-cut of about 6 fms. in length. The cutting North Roskear main lode at a depth of 70 fms., in virgin ground, and by means of so short a cross-cut, was, per se, of sufficient importance to justify a vigorous prosecution of the western ground. Mines possessing not half the chances of this piece of virgin ground were at the present time selling in the market for more than the entirety of North Roskear. He concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. J. S. BICKFORD had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. A circumstance, calculated to throw great light upon the western ground was the cutting of the lode in the Crane Mine, which lode passed through Roskearwin.

Capt. VIVIAN was of opinion, after having carefully surveyed the western ground, that it was one of the most interesting pieces of untrodden ground in the rich Camborne district, and that it well deserved a vigorous prosecution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A discussion ensued as to the desirability of adopting a more spirited development of their extensive tin property, known as the Wheel Croft part of the set.

Capt. VIVIAN explained that in this part of North Roskear there was a large amount of tin ground already opened, exceeding 50,000l. in money value. The lode was large, being more than 20 ft. wide, producing low quality tin stuff. But in driving the 140 adit, improvement had recently taken place, the present end being worth from 20l. to 35l. per fathom. From this great lode very little ground had been taken away between the 120 and the 140; and when it was recollected that the shaft had been sunk and the lode cut at the 160, it would be seen that there was a considerable reserve of tin ground.

Upon the proposition of Mr. G. BATTERS, seconded by Mr. E. R. DAUNT, it was resolved that Messrs. Bickford, Petherick, Capt. W. Thomas, Jun., with the purser and

manager, be appointed a committee to confer with the lord's agents for the determination of the boundary.

A discussion ensued upon the propriety of erecting a steam-engine and stamps upon the old mine. The present returns of tin are from 20 to 25 tons bi-monthly; but it is expected that, when the stamps are at work, the returns will be increased to something like 50 tons bi-monthly, with a comparatively small increase in the dressing department.

Mr. BICKFORD highly approved of the erection of steam-stamps. The present market value of the shares, without this essential step, might be considered but a sort of fancy price; but now that the mine was to be worked with spirit the shares would, probably, be much cheaper at 100l. than they had hitherto been at 60l. per share.

Upon the proposition of Mr. BATTERS, seconded by Mr. BICKFORD, it was resolved that a steam-stamp should be erected at Wheel Croft, and that the committee be requested to procure a suitable engine for the purpose.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. R. B. OTTLEY in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the directors stated that at the last annual meeting a series of tunnels were being driven along the whole face of the vein from top to bottom. This has been a tedious and expensive matter, and owing to the existence of a wedge of hard slate intervening between the roof and the regular vein, the tunnels have had to be driven much further than anticipated. This, however, is only with regard to the four upper ones. In the lower galleries which have been opened up the slate is everything which can be desired, and a large portion has been uncovered, from which slates are now being manufactured, so far as the small amount of machinery at present at command will allow, and in the course of three months sufficient rock will be laid bare to manufacture at least 25 tons per diem from this portion alone. Since last year the engineer having reported that the north vein (that is the vein of slate existing in the new grant obtained from the Crown) contained an immense body of the very finest slate, and at the same time offered many great facilities for working, operations were commenced on it, and the results obtained have been of the most satisfactory kind, so much so that it may be said to possess in this portion of the property an additional and independent quarry of slate, equal to any in the district, of unlimited extent, easily opened, and capable of being worked in common with and by the same machinery, inclines, and appliances as the south vein, or original quarry. Fine slate slabs are now being obtained, and the moment the machinery is ready a large quantity of slates can be manufactured from the levels and openings here.

At the last meeting the shareholders were informed that arrangements had been made for obtaining the lease of the ground required to make the inclines and tramways necessary to transport the slate from the quarries to the railway, and although the negotiations were seriously protracted, thereby preventing the commencement of operations, nevertheless the whole of these inclines have since been made, comprising a length of over two miles of railway, and on about one-half the distance the rails are now laid, and the whole line will be completed and in working order in about six weeks from this time. In connection with the inclines a large siding, with store-yards and store-houses, has been made at the junction with the railway. Under the direction of the engineer, the board had ordered the construction of a large turbine, as the best method of using the water-power at their command; this machine, with the means of conducting the water, and all the other slate-making machinery, is now ready for erection. The whole would have been completed but for the severity of the weather, and the enormous expense and difficulty of getting materials up on to the mountain until the inclines were finished, which compelled the building of the large engine and machine-house to be suspended. These works are now about to be recommenced, and in another two months the whole will be erected, and the machinery ready for converting the slate blocks into marketable slates. With respect to the wharf at Port Madoc for shipping the slates, referred to in former reports, the board have made arrangements, which are now being completed, with the proprietor, and plans have been prepared for a wharf, which, though much smaller than originally contemplated, will for some years answer all the requirements of the company, and be made at one-fourth of the cost of that formerly contemplated. The board had hoped that before the present meeting the whole of the machinery would have been erected, and that they could have informed the shareholders that the manufacture of slate was in full operation; unfortunately the circumstances previously mentioned, combined with the inclemency of the weather during the earlier winter months, have delayed this desired result for another six weeks or two months.

The balance-sheet (as audited by Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., public accountants), made up to Dec. 31, showed that of the 50,000l. capital 30,000l. had been called up, of which sum 2707l. was in arrears. The cash at bankers amounted to 3399l. 18s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN said he would, in the first place, make a few explanatory remarks with regard to the accounts. The balance-sheet presented to the proprietors showed the amount of capital called up, and the amount that had been expended; the reason that no profit and loss account was presented was obvious—that no profit had as yet been made. The last balance-sheet showed that at the end of Dec. 1861, there was cash in the hands of the bankers amounting to 1210l., from which had to be deducted the company's debts at that time (879l.), which left 330l. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. During the past year calls had been made amounting to 1l. per share, or in the aggregate 10,000l. From that, however, had to be deducted 239l., that sum having been pre-paid on the calls. Therefore, including an item of 19l., received as interest upon deposits, the total amount which should have been received during the year was 10,111l.; but the arrears of call at the end of Dec. 1862, amounted to 2707l., which, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, was an increase in that item of 410l. So that, in fact, the actual receipts had been 9700l. Out of this had to be deducted for sundry expenses 5175l. During the year the plant had increased in value from 900l. to 2600l.; and the balance at the bankers, after paying all debts due on Dec. 31 last, was 2700l. He might here remark that a great drawback to the company's works had been occasioned by the illness of their secretary, who, he (the Chairman) was sorry to say, had been for the last three weeks suffering from a severe attack of illness. At the last meeting he (the Chairman) stated that he hoped the arrangements would soon be completed for the leasing of the land necessary for the inclines, but at the last meeting, when an offer was made, those who possessed it demanded an increased price. In consequence of this the lease was not obtained, and the directors were in a position to advertise for contracts for the construction of the inclines. Another drawback to the completion of the works had been the severity of the weather. The directors had entered into a contract for the erection of a turbine, which was to have been completed and in working order by the end of last month; but owing to the delay in the construction of the inclines, the directors had been compelled to write to the manufacturer of the turbine to ask him to defer taking it to the company's property until the inclines were completed, for it would have been a useless expenditure to incur the enormous cost of carrying of the turbine up the mountain otherwise than by an incline. The reports received from the quarry continued to assure the directors that the slate was improved as the explorations were extended into the mountain; and he (the Chairman) hoped by the time the machinery was at work, or ready to work, that as much slate would be obtainable as the machinery required to keep it in full operation. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts were received and adopted.

Mr. C. T. HAWKINS (a director) had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Mr. PHILLIPS considered the report satisfactory. The delays, as explained by the Chairman, had been caused by circumstances over which no one could have any control. He wished to ask a question with regard to one item in the accounts—he referred to the amount of 210l. charged for royalty. He had understood that the royalty was to have been 1-14th, in which case the item of 210l. would show that there was a stock of slate on hand of the value of something like 2000l. But, on the other hand, the item referred to might be the amount of the fixed rent; if so, the word "royalty" was a mistake.

Dr. THORNTWATTE said that in all cases there was a minimum amount of royalty which had to be paid whether slate was raised or not, but the amount charged would be deducted when slates were being produced.

The CHAIRMAN said the only slate that had been raised up to the present time had been that required for the buildings. In an inappreciable spot like that which comprised the company's property there was a quantity of water, however, being in the situation, the erection of which had required the use of a considerable quantity of slate, which the company's quarry had provided.

Dr. THORNTWATTE, in an answer to a question, stated that blocks of slate were being raised from both the northern and southern series.

Mr. GUYON wished to know if there was any reason why the whole force of labour at their disposal should not be directed to the north vein, seeing that that series produced by far the best slate, and that it was the easiest to be worked.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. proprietor that the northern series did not belong to the company when it was first started, and that the development was commenced until after the southern series was developed, of course, when the northern series had been sufficiently developed, a full staff of men would be put upon it, for the value of a slate quarry depended upon the number of persons that could be employed upon tribute.

Dr. THORNTWATTE remarked that the machinery to be erected would be ample to work up all the slate that could be produced from all parts of the property. It had been the intention of the directors to open as many points as possible, so as to get an immediate supply of slate to keep the machinery in full work. It would be erected in such a position as to render it available for the whole of the north and south vein; and, being of the most approved description, would prevent that waste of slate which was so common in other slate quarries. All the earthworks necessary for the inclines were completed, ready to receive the rails. As soon as the rails had been laid upon the first incline, and the drum fixed, they would be able to draw up the rails necessary for the second incline, and the same plan would have to be adopted until the whole of the six inclines were completed. He calculated that in about six weeks or two months the whole of the machinery would be fixed, immediately after which the stone necessary for the machinery buildings would be drawn up the inclines.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the company had secured sufficient ground upon which to construct a small wharf, which, according to the contractors' estimate, would cost about 1100l.

Mr. HISLOP presumed that in about two months hence slate manufacturing would be commenced.—Dr. THORNTWATTE said that already as many slates were being made as the hand-machinery was capable of working; but it could not be brought to market until the whole of the inclines were completed.

Mr. PHILLIPS enquired if the directors had made any calculation as to the amount of call that would be required during the current year, for seeing they would soon be sending slates to market, he thought shareholders might expect that the calls this year would not be so heavy as they had been last year?

The CHAIRMAN said there were many heavy works going on, the cost of which had to be met. The directors had very carefully considered this question, and were of opinion that if 1s. per share would be required from shareholders during the current year. That, after paying the whole of the debts, would leave a working capital of about 3000l.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the arrears of call, being rather a heavy item.

The CHAIRMAN explained that 1000l. of those arrears had been paid since the balance-sheet was made up; but it was to be remembered that the call was not made till Nov. 15, and that the balance-sheet was made up on Dec. 31, and the amount paid in the interim the directors considered satisfactory. There was very few of the shareholders in arrears from the one call, and as long as the amount of arrears did not exceed the value of the shares in the market, the directors did not think it necessary to take any action.

Mr. GUYON thought there was some certainty in the statement that slates would probably be sent to market in about two months, and that calls would be made during the current year to the extent of 1l. per share.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. proprietor that a large amount of floating capital would be required, and that the calls would be necessary to provide capital, whereas the amount realised by the sale of slate would be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account.—Dr. THORNTWATTE said that when the company was in full work, and when they had to discount their own bills, and otherwise carry out their affairs as economically as possible, floating capital of between 20,000l. and 2







## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABERFFRWD.**—J. Roach, March 18: The Aberffrw cross-cut is progressing favourably; it is now extended 22 fms. towards the lode, which we shall intersect at an early date, when I believe you will be satisfied with the results; price for driving still 75s. per fm. The lode in Ronsall is very wide and masterly; the winze is sunk about 6 ft. on north part of it, which contains about 5 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. The south, or footwall, part of the lode has not been cut down. I believe when the winze is sunk a few fathoms deeper it will greatly improve, and lead to such discoveries as to establish a permanent and profitable mine. The matrix and formation of the lode at the present shallow level are all that can be desired.

**ATLAS.**—J. Warren, March 18: There is no change to notice in any of our underground operations since my last report. We have not taken down any lode in the 35 fm. level yet, but hope to do so on Saturday. I may here remark that the wall of the lode, so far as it is laid open, is covered with tin, which leads me to think that this piece of lode will be found very productive.

**BAGTOR.**—Wm. Hoaking, March 19: From an increase of water at Proper engine-shaft we have been obliged to suspend sinking for a time, until we have our flat-roof completed, which are now in a very forward state, and to which we are devoting the greatest energy in all weathers. Stimulated by the productive nature of the lode in the shaft, we are desirous to resume laying it open at the earliest moment. In the add end, on wheel-pit lode, little has been done since my last report, as the men have been partly engaged on other work; the ground driven through, however, presents much the same appearance, producing a little tin, and is certainly leading to improvement.

**BILLINS.**—F. Evans, March 18: The building of the engine-house, so far as the masonry is concerned, will be finished in about a fortnight, and we shall begin about putting the boiler in its place to-morrow. We expect the engine every day, when no time will be lost in its erection. All the work is progressing very well, and is being substantially done.

**BOSWORTHEN.**—J. Daniel, March 19: The deep adit level is extended west of Harvey's shaft 36 fms.; lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. No change to mention elsewhere underground. At surface we are pushing on the necessary work with all speed.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, March 17: Our lode in the slopes, west of old whin-shaft in back of the adit level, still holds its size, about 7 ft. wide, worth about 6s. per fm. The lode in the slope in back of the 12, west of old whin-shaft, is about 5 ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fm. The lode in the slopes, west of Viger's shaft, in back of the adit level, is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 4s. per fm. The lode in the end, driving west in the same level, is about the same size and quality as the lode in the slope.—Robert's Lode: We are still driving east in the 17 by one man and one boy; the lode in the end is about 18 in. wide, producing tin, but not to value. We shall commence burning for our next sampling on Thursday next. I am sorry to say our water is still very short by day, and nothing like a full stream by night.

**BRYN GWIG.**—F. Evans, March 18: The sumptuous old workings will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 75 west is very promising, and is 5 ft. wide, letting out a good deal of water; the produce for lead is 15 cwt. per fm. We have two stopes behind this end, which will produce from 1 to 1½ ton per fm.; the ground is rather hard for stopping. The stopes below this level will produce about 1 ton per fm., and likely to improve. The shaftmen are fixing bottom-cistern, and will be ready to sink the engine-shaft in about a fortnight. We have also fixed a new plunger in the 75, which will take the water from the old mine. The north cross-cut, in back of the 65, is poor and hard, and we have stopped this bargain. The different plitches in and about this part of the mine are without change since last report. We sold last week 35 tons of lead, the produce for the last month.

**CAMBORE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, March 17: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good ore—tributary lode. In the same level, driving west, the lode has not been taken down since setting-day, then yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. Nothing new in the 50 cross-cut north. In the 20 west, on the north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and muddle, intermixed with a little copper ore.

**CARADON CONSOLS.**—Wm. Rich, March 17: We are making fair progress in the sinking of the engine-shaft, and are springing it on, without intermission from Monday morning until late Saturday night. I have put men to make preparations to sink a winze on the cross-course in the 68 south, with the view to well ventilate the 80 by the time the shaft is down, and the cross-cut driven to meet it; when this communication is effected it will greatly facilitate the driving towards the south lodes at the 80. The main lode, in the 68 west, shows a better appearance than it has hitherto. There is no alteration to notice.

**CARADON UNITED.**—R. Knapp, March 19: The caunter lode going west in the adit is 4 ft. wide; and, although not so valuable as when last reported, is a very promising and productive lode; and, from its present appearance, will probably soon equal its former value, per fm. The price for driving it is 3s. 10s. per fm. In the rise in back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm.; price for rising, 40s. per fm. The eastern end, on the east and west lode, is temporarily suspended whilst the men are engaged driving a cross-cut north to intersect the caunter lode, which has not yet been met with east of the cross-course. When this is done we have no doubt the trial shaft will be effectively drained, so that its sinking may be continued without interruption. This is expected to lay open large quantities of ore ground, as the lode, so far as yet seen, is 4 fms. in length, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm.; the ground is comparatively cheap for working. Since the men have been hindered by the water from working here they have been engaged in stopping the back of the adit on the main lode for tin, where there are large quantities that may be taken away at a good profit. We shall proceed almost immediately to erect a stamps, as there is a considerable quantity of stuff already at surface, and much more can be readily obtained when required. So soon as the stamps are completed it will be necessary to proceed with an engine for pumping, winding, &c., especially as the adventurers have wisely provided the means for doing so; and there can now be no further doubt relative to the merits of the mine entitling it to such a trial.

**CEFN CILCEN.**—W. Davies, March 19: The engine-shaft sinking below the 100 yard level is hard for progress; the lode is increasing in size, it is at present 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and muddle, and is very promising. The pressure of the blast is very consider a good indication for a further improvement, as we have seen none of it before. The stopes in the 96 yard level is worth at present 1 ton per fathom. The stopes below the 100 yard level, east of the engine-shaft, is at present worth 2 tons per fathom. The dressing is progressing well; there are 6 tons already dressed towards next sale.

**CENTRAL MINERA (LEAD).**—W. Davies, March 19: The directors have decided upon erecting an engine on the Sawney shaft to unwater that part of the mine, in which it is reported large deposits of ore are gone down into the water. We shall proceed at once to erect the engine.

**CLARA UNITED.**—M. Barbary, J. Lester, March 19: Llywernog: The cross-cut south of engine-shaft, at the 30, is progressing favourably; now in 26 fms., and leaving about 4 fms. to drive to at the wheel-pit lode. The new or caunter lode, in the 30, west of cross-cut, is full 3 ft. wide, about 18 in. of which contains a fair mixture of lead ore, and has a promising appearance. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting pit, &c., at the 36, and will finish ready to commence sinking the shaft in the course of a week. We have commenced building the crushing-house.—Clara Shaft: We have no alteration to notice since our last. The 32 shaft has not yet intersected the south or main part of the lode. Surface operations as usual.

**COALBITRA AND BOND.**—March 14: I have put the men to drive west to intersect the great north and south lode; we have a hard bar of ground, very like the capota of a lode; there are strings of spar running north and south in it, and it is highly mineralised; I think we are near the lode; this is where the red water was issuing from.

—March 18: We have got through the hard bar of ground, and have now got about 12 in. into a beautiful channel of lead ground under the hanging-wall; we have fine lead ore all through it so far, and it is beautiful stuff. I will write more in a few days.

**CROOKHAVEN.**—Capt. Thomas, March 17: The water in the bottom of the mine is very quick; the flooken is holding its size, and promises well for improvement. The driving north in the 100 maintains its character, and promises well for a deeper level.

**CROWAN CONSOLE.**—Meymour, March 18: We have been getting on well with the engine-house up to this day, but the weather being rough the masons have had to suspend the works for the present; however, we hope for a change by to-morrow. The shaftmen have been employed sometimes at the shaft, at others about other works. We might do more in the shaft by way of sinking, but have water to draw out by barrels for the messes. The engineers have got out the greater part of the small work of the engine, with some of the heavy weights; most of this is brought home, and it is intended, if the weather permits, to bring home the bob and cylinder at once. The smith is making eyes for the bridges for the two balance-bobs, and the carpenters are preparing the timber for the old lode. Some men are securing the adits to prevent any water going down. I had several visitors here yesterday, and several mining men they all speak highly of the prospects we have in the Dampning lode. I may be able to give some better account of the lode in the adit next week, but at present there is too much water and stuff to get through.

**CUDDRA.**—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 19: In the 75 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 5 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks; in cutting out the lode in the bottom of this level, preparatory to sinking a winze, we find the lode to produce good work for tin. There are no alterations in the 90 west, nor in Walker's shaft since last report.

**CWMBRAN.**—March 19: The new shaft sinking under the 90 is the same as last reported, producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. This shaft being the most important part of the mine is being sunk with all possible speed 9 feet long by 5 feet wide. The winze sinking under the 90 is not looking quite so well, but is producing good stones of lead. The 30 fm. level and tributary lodes are as last reported.

**CWMBRAN (GOLD).**—Capt. Williams, March 18: East Mine: At the new shaft the progress is sinking is 3 ft. 7 in. We have been compelled to leave off till the pump arrives, as we are fairly beaten by the water.—Waterfall Lode: The progress in driving is 8 ft. 3 in. We have had a slight improvement since my last. Surface work going on satisfactorily.

**DALE.**—R. Nines, March 19: The new machinery that we have been erecting for the past two months and a half is set to work, and, I am glad to say, is answering most satisfactorily. The length of the new connections at surface and underground is 400 yards. The water is out of the shaft, and the sinking shaft is pushed on with all possible speed.

**DYFNWYM.**—E. Davies, March 18: We are pushing on the works with all energy. We are getting better ore in the 32 east stopes. No change in the others. We are driving the 83 cross-cut, the water being out, and intend to fix air-pipes, so as to enable the men to drive the cross-cut, and at the same time drive on the new lode. We shall ship again the Consolator next week.

**EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.**—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, March 18: There is no change in the 80, west of engine-shaft, on the south lode, since last report; the ground is easy for driving. In the 80 cross-cut, north of the above shaft, we are daily expecting to cut the north lode. The 80 cross-cut north of the above shaft, we are daily expecting to cut the north lode. The north lode in the 18, east of Orchard shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, flooken, with spots of ore occasionally. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

**EAST BEAM.**—J. Webb, Junr., Mar. 19: We have put four men to drive south through the south lode, at 5s. 10s. per fm. In driving east on the north lode I find it much improved, being now worth 3 cwt. of tin per 100 (12 gallons) sacks; the lode is 6 feet wide; this end is being driven by six men, at 50s. per fm. In the end west of shaft, on the north lode, driving by two men, at 30s. per fathom, the lode has been small, having met with a cross-course, but is now 2 feet wide, worth 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and still enlarging in that direction. We are getting on with the stamps as fast as possible. The engine works well.

**EAST BRONFLOYD.**—C. Williams, March 18: The lode in the slope east of engine-shaft is 30 feet wide, composed of slate, spar, and ore, worth of the latter 20 cwt. per cubic fathom. The lode in the slope west of the engine-shaft has become poor, consequently I thought it advisable to discontinue its working. In the cross-cut north, in the bottom of the engine-shaft, the lode is 20 feet wide, yielding 20 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom; from the appearance of the lode in this level I am of opinion that we shall have a profitable mine in depth. The whole of our sluice machinery has been completed, and is in excellent order, and I hope from this time to make regular and profitable returns.

**EAST CARADON.**—J. Secombe, March 18: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 5s. per fm.; 70 west, 10s. per fm.; 50 east, 15s.; and the 50 west, 6s. per fm.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 10s. per fm.; 60 east, 15s.; and the 70 west, 6s. per fm.

**EAST CARN BREA.**—T. Glanville, J. Scholier, March 18: The 60 west is yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the stopes in back of the 60 the lode is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the western shaft the lode is yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fm. **EAST CLOAU (GOLD).**—K. Roberts, March 17: Our progress in driving upon the St. James's lode, in level No. 2, this week is 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode is looking quite as good as last report. In the cross-cut north of this level our progress is only 2 ft. 6 in. during the past week. I have stopped the men in this cross-cut, and have placed them in St. John's No. 1. Instead of the six men that were there before, being better miners. I have reduced the price from 8s. 10s. to 6s. 10s., as the ground is looking much easier for driving; they are still driving by the side of the lode. In No. 1 level, on St. David's lode, the progress is 7 ft.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore. St. David's lode, in No. 2 level, at present is not looking quite so good; our progress in this is 3 ft. 6 in. I intend taking away two men from this level, and shall employ them in 31 east, to try to find the junction of the lodes called St. James's and St. John's. There are four men in each level, except No. 2 St. David's.

**EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—T. Neill, March 17: In the 70 west we have cut the east wall of the cross-course, which is producing a little lead; when cut through we shall drive north and south to intersect the copper lodes. The lode in the winze, sinking below the adit level, is 3 ft. wide, producing gossan, priam, and muddle.

**EAST ROSEWAINE.**—John James, March 19: At Hallett's shaft the branches are nearly together, and both improving. When intersected we may expect a good lode. The shaft is at present worth 8s. per fm. In the 65 east we have met with a side, which has disordered the lode, and at present is a disappointment. In the 65 west the lode is still in three parts, the south worth 10s. per fm., and the others producing stones of ore. I think these will again unite, and the lode greatly improve. There is no change to notice in the 55 east. The 55, west end, is looking very promising; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 30s. per fm. There is nothing done in the 65 west winze since last report. The men are putting rods in the 43, preparatory to sinking with a pump. The stopes throughout the mine are looking well, and of about the same value as last reported.

**EAST TREKERRY.**—J. Nancarrow, March 14: There is an increase of water in the winze below the 40, which greatly impedes our sinking, and as this is likely soon to be cut down by the driving of the 55 east we have suspended the winze till that is effected. In sinking above the 40 the lode is good, with every prospect of continuance. The ground in the 40 north is moderate; this is getting near one of the strongest and most important lodes in the sett. In the 55 east there is no change to notice.

**EAST WHEAL BASSET.**—W. Nancarrow, March 18: The 100, west of new shaft, is worth for copper 65s. per fm.; the last 4 fms. opened has turned out about 22 tons of rich ore; we are still taking down the lode east from this point, which will produce from 4 to 5 tons of good ore, worth at least 50s. per fm. In the 90, east of new shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of rich grey ore, with a very promising appearance for further improvement. The 70 east, on the tin lode, is worth for tin at this time 35s. per fathom; this level has been equally good the last 13 fathoms driving. We expect to sell to-morrow (Thursday) for the last two months' working, tinstuff to the amount of about 600.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, March 18: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and a little tin; there is even getting into the shaft, and as this was the case when the lode looked so promising in the gossan, we shall not be at all surprised if we meet with a good improvement, and that shortly too. The lode in the 58 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore to the fathom, and saving work for tin—in fact, this is a very promising lode. The lode in the 55 east is opening, and producing some very good tin. The lode in the 55 west is also opening again; the lode in the 45 west is worth full 8s. per fm. There is a stop below the 45, worth 10s. per fm. Two stopes above the 45 west are worth 8s. per fm. each. The ground in the 45 cross-cut north is very favourable both for progress and mineral, if we meet with a lode.

**EAST WHEAL MARTHA.**—J. Richards, March 19: We continue to drive east of the engine-shaft, in the adit level, by the side of the lode, which is a very large, strong, and promising one, being composed of gossan, capel, quartz, &c.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—John Goldworthy, March 18: At Homersham's shaft there has been but little done in the 120 since last report, in consequence of the main road parting and the water being in. We hope the water will be in for by to-morrow. In the 110, west of the 120, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 110 is worth 14s. per fm. In the 110, west of Powin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part of the lode carried 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, priam, gossan, and a little black oxide of copper ore. In Mollard's cross-cut, in the 88 north, no change has taken place in the character of the ground since last report. In the 66 east the ground in the cross-cut north is composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and a mixture of kilias. The 66 west of junction, on the north part of the lode, is communicated to the driving east of Colling's cross-cut. The men are now employed in stripping down a part of the lode standing to the north; this part of the lode is producing some good copper ore. In the 66, west of the 66, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 45 east the lode has been cut into 10 ft., which is composed of capel, quartz, priam, muddle, a mixture of kilias, and spots of yellow copper ore. There is no change in the cross-cut in the 88, west of Hitchen's engine-shaft, since last report.

**GAWTON.**—G. Rowe, March 14: We have commenced the engine-shaft with a full party of men, and no time will be lost in getting it down the appointed depth to cross-cut to the lode. We have used our best endeavours to remove the damp out of the workings, and restore ventilation by the application of fire, hot lime, and a powerful air machine, all of which has not yet been effected; although I am glad to say that it is getting better, and I hope the men will be able to resume their labour next week.

**GORTAVALLIG.**—J. Penrose, Manager, March 18: Seeing this mine noticed in this week's Journal I beg to add, for the information of the shareholders, we have met with a splendid lode in the bottom of the 8 fm. level 5 feet wide, all saving week, and when depth is obtained my belief we shall have a mine second to none in Ireland, and lodes are from 16 to 20 feet wide, and as to appearances nothing can surpass them, being composed of gossan, quartz, and priam, thickly spotted with yellow copper ore. Gortavallig is the nearest copper mine working to the celebrated Burrenham Mines, and is supposed to be the same lode.

**GREAT BRIGAN.**—T. F. Bates, March 14: Our progress in sinking Harvey's engine-shaft, below the 61 is still slow; the ground continues hard, and spare for sinking. The lode in the 61, driving west of the above shaft, is small and unproductive; the lode in this level, driving east of the above shaft, is again fallen off in value; it is 15 in. wide, worth 5s. per fm. The lode in the cross-course shaft, sinking below the 49, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in the 49, driving east of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 32, driving east of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the 42, east of Treleas's shaft, is without change to notice. The lode in Higginson's shaft, sinking below the 35, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3s. per fathom. The lode in the 35, driving east of this shaft, is 15 in. wide, with stones of copper ore. Nothing else new throughout these mines since last report.

**GREAT NORTH DOWNS.**—T. Trelease, March 14: Yesterday being our tutwork and tribute setting, I beg to hand you particulars of the same. Vivian's engine-shaft to sink below the 47, as deep as the 57, by 12 men, at 40s. per fm.; the leading part of the lode is not so dry, it being now worth 10s. per fm. The 47 to open west of the above shaft, by six men, 4 fms., at 3s. per fm.; it appears the old workers took away the copper bearing part of the lode at this point, which was about 18 in. wide; the remaining part is composed principally of quartz and capels, which is altogether 6 ft. wide, producing stones of tin of a very kindly appearance, judging from the size and general character of the lode at this level, which we can see for nearly 40 fms. in length, we are led to believe that a productive lode will be found in depth. A winze to sink below the 38, west of the above shaft, by four men, to hole to the 47; we have only an arch of ground to sink through here, and will be communicated in a few days, when it will ventilate the level below, also serve for a footway. Job's flat-roof shaft to clear and secure below the 40, on New Brigian lode, by six men, for the month, at 5s. per fm.; we have cleared this shaft as deep as the back of another level, and hope to be able to explore it to some extent in the coming week. A cross-cut to drive east of Bowden's shaft at the 40, by three men, at 4s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. The 20 to drive east of Gribble's shaft, on New Brigian lode, by four men and one boy, for the month, at 4s. 10s. per fm.; lode 16 in. wide, with a little ore, but not to value. A cross-cut to drive east of Brown's shaft, by four men, 2 fms., for the month, at 6s. per fathom. The 17 to drive east and west of Brown's shaft, on Peavor tin lode, by six men, for the month, at 5s. per fm.; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, in each end unproductive; the copper bearing by the side of this lode is producing a little ore, but not of much value. The 10 to drive east of Lord's east shaft, by four men, on the tin lode, 2 fathoms or the month, at 6s. 10s. per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, containing a little tin, but not to value. Stiggins's shaft to clear below the 40, at 4s. per fm. River shaft to clear below the deep adit level, by six men, for the month, or hole at 20s. per fm. We also set 20 pitches, varying from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 17.

**GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.**—C. Henwood, March 17: The shaftmen have completed pit at the 15, and are now in regular course of sinking below. In cutting the pit in western end of shaft the lode considerably improved, the lode in the end being fully 2½ feet wide, composed of yellow ore, spar, muddle, and kilias, and will produce ore sufficient to pay for driving. We cannot drive it at present, the winze being kept almost continually going with water and stuff from the shaft. The lode in the sink below the 15 is of a similar character, and there is no doubt it will improve as we continue to sink. We have a large pile of stuff at surface for dressing, and must shortly commence preparing floors.

**GREAT RETALLACK.**—W. H. Reynolds, March 16: The water is very quick, and we have not done anything at the 60 for some days until yesterday; the lode at this level is cut into 3 fms., and contains spots of copper, blende, and lead. In the 53 west we are still driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the 40 west yields some good blende, and the pitches, which were not so productive last month as they had been, are again improved.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, March 18: Friday last was setting-day. At Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 5 ft. wide, very fool with muddle, and not producing much tin. The 140 west, on tin lode, is suspended, and the men are put to rise in back of the level, on the copper lode, so as to ventilate this level; set to four men, at 4s. per fm. In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; set to four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm. In the 125 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value; set to four men, at 3s. 10s. per fm. In the 125, east of new shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to four men, at 2s. 10s. per fm. In the 112 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to four men, at 2s. 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 80, on south part, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value; set to two men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.

**GREAT TREIGUNE CONSOLS.**—W. Richards, March 19: The lode in the 92, west of Hobler's shaft, retains its size of 5 ft. wide, and it is composed of capel, quartz, peach, flooken, iron, an increase of muddle, and occasionally some rich copper ore. Water issues more freely from the extreme point. We have suspended the 92 east, and put men to pump out the water from the winze in bottom of the 80, and we shall use every effort to resume the sinking of the same. I hope the water will not prove too quick for us. The machinery is all working well.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.**—T. Trelease, J. Fetherick, R. Giles, W. Trelease, E. Richards, March 17: The lode in the 120, driving east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fm., and likely to improve. We have communicated the rise in back of this level, west of said shaft, with Fielding's shaft, and shall at once commence putting in skip-road from the 120 to this level, which we expect will be completed by the end of the week, and as soon as the stuff is cleared we shall commence the sinking of Harvey's engine-shaft below the 130 with all speed. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120, is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. The lode in the 120, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, poor. The lode in Carbis's winze, sinking below the 110, is about 2 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fm. The south branch in the 110, east of point of horse, is 10 ft. wide, worth 22s. per fm. This branch, east of cross-cut, is worth 4s. per fm. In the 110 east, the cross-cut north at this level, there is nothing new during the past week. The lode in Ham's winze, sinking below the 100, is still disordered with the elvans, and unproductive. The lode in Trevenning's winze, sinking below the 100, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 25s. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Matthews's shaft, is 8 feet wide, worth 25s. per fm. In driving the cross-cut north at the 100, west of Fielding's shaft, we have an increase of water, and hope soon to reach another part of the lode in that direction. The lode in Bowden's winze, sinking below the 90, east of Matthews's shaft, is large, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in the 90, east of Matthews's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom for tin. No other change to notice in this part of the mine.—Boscawen's Mine: The

lode in the 70, driving west of Kiteles's shaft, is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the 70, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. The end is now 6 fms. 3 ft. west of said shaft, and we hope to reach the cross-course in about 2½ fms. more driving. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the 50, driving west of this shaft, is a little improved, producing some good ore, but not enough to value. We have not yet intersected Sampson's lode, in the cross-cut north, at John's shaft. Nothing else new to report on.

**GUNNIS LAKE.**—N. Secombe, March 18: In the engine-shaft sinking below the shallow adit level the men are sinking by the side of the lode, when last cut into (about 2 fms. above the present bottom of the shaft) it was 2½ ft. wide, worth for copper ore and tin 20s. per fm. for the length of the shaft (9 ft.). In the shaft, rising above the 10, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15s. per fm. for tin and copper. The stopes in the back of the 10 are yielding from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. In the end driving north on the cross-course at the 10, to intersect the eastern part of the lode, a branch producing some fine stones of copper ore has been intersected, but as yet there has not been enough seen of it to ascertain its value. In the south part of the mine the men have commenced driving by the side of the south or greenstone lode; the ground favourable for driving. No change in any other part of the mine.

**GURLYN.**—J. Curtis, W. H. Martyn, John Rees, March 18: We beg to hand you our setting report for March.—The flat-roof shaft to sink below the 30, by six men, at 10s. per fm.; the 30, to drive east of ditto, by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm.; the 30, to drive east of cross-cut, on Riche's lode, by two men, at 3s. per fm.; the 30, to drive east of ditto, by two men, at 1s. 7s. per fm.; the 20, to drive east of cross-cut, by two men, at 2s. 5s. per fm.; the 20 cross-cut, to drive south of the flat-roof shaft, by two men, at 3s. 10s. per fm.; the 40, to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.; the 20, to drive west of cross-cut, on new south lode, by two men, at 4s. 10s. per fm.; the 20, to drive west of Riche's shaft, by two men, at 1s. 12s. per fathom. We have 19 pitches working by 48 men, at tributes varying from 8s. to 12s. in 17. Black tin sold on the 14th inst., 4 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. and 20 lbs., at 64s. 6s. per ton, amounting to 270s. 5s.; in addition to which we have 25 tons of copper ore dressed, making a total of 50 tons ready for market. We are glad to say that in our tribute department we are looking much better than last month.

**HAWKMOOR.**—J. Richards, March 17: The lode in the rise in back of the 50 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and good stones of copper ore. In the 30 west the ground in the cross-cut north is a little improved.—West Hawkmoor: In Venner's winze sinking below the adit level, on No. 3 lode, no lode has yet been taken down. The stopes in the back of this level are turning out good work for tin ore.

**HUNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—T. Richards, March 18: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is not yet clear from the influence of the cross-course; it has, however, a very promising appearance, and so far as opened into may be valued at 20s. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 30s. per fm. The 100 west is worth 15s. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 26s. per fathom. The 85 west is worth 12s. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth on an average 40s. per fm. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

**HOLMBUSIL.**—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, J. Borlase, March 18: In the 175, east of shaft, we have put the men to cut in south in search of more lode. The lode in the 175, west of slide, is worth 15s. per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the 160, west of the lead lode, is at present disordered by the influence of a small cross-course: we intend to sink this winze about 6 ft. more, and then commence to drive west to communicate with the 175, driving east from No. 2 winze. In the 170, driving west of No. 2 winze, the lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported on; but from the present appearance we expect it will improve shortly, and resume its former value—25s. per fathom. The lode in the 170, east of No. 2 winze, is worth about 20s. per fm. In the 160, west of shaft, the lode is producing stones of copper and tin ore, and we have also broken some barytes from this end to-day. We have set a cross-cut to drive south about 2 fms. behind the present end on a small cross-course, from which we have broken silver. In the 30, west of rise, on flap-jack lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the 30, east of No. 2 rise, to communicate with the above, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons per fm., and likely to improve. We have set a rise in back of the adit, east of cross-cut, from Wheel Down shaft, lode 15 in. wide, with a kindly appearance. All the machinery is in good working order.

**HUNTINGDON.**—J. N. Dunn, March 10: Everything is progressing very satisfactorily; the clearing and securing of the engine-shaft is being pushed on with all speed. The men engaged in clearing the adit level, east of engine-shaft, are getting on well. We expect that after clearing through the present run we shall be enabled to commence clearing the sump where the rich course of tin is. We shall then by sinking Lukey's shaft to the 10 open up a good mine at this point, independently of the rich tin ground already discovered at the engine-shaft. We are very busy repairing the stamps, wheel, dressing-floor, &c., preparatory to commencing stamping.

**KELLY BRAY.**—S. James, March 14: There is no change to notice at any points which are in operation during the past week. The tributaries are all working well, and earning fair wages at their respective tributes; and if the same prospects continue as at present the sampling, which is now in course of dressing, will exceed the last. The machinery is all in good working order, and if any improvement takes place I will at once advise you of it.

**LADY BERTHA.**—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, March 16: We have nothing particular to inform you since our report of Thursday last; the different ends, stopes, pitches, and adits are all working well, and the same as then.

**Capt. Harpur and Metherell, March 19:** The lode in the 41 east is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 12s. per fathom. In the rise above the back of this level the lode is composed of quartz, muddle, and some ore—saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below this level (the



**PENHALLS.**—R. Pryor, senr., Wm. Higgins, March 14. We have not as yet cut the little cross-crest on the east of the engine-shed, but we are daily expecting to do so; the lode in this end is still large, but not of much value. The lode in the flat-course, is worth 8s. per ft. The ground in the 20 cross-crest north has become much more favourable for driving. We have cut a branch in the 20 cross-crest north which is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of tin; this, however, is not the main part of the lode; there is a large quantity of water coming out of the cross-crest, from still further north. The lode in the 20, west of cross-crest, is 12 in. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the stores below the 10 is worth 5s. per fathom. The split

15 fathoms; the lode in the present end will yield 2 1/2 tons of grey ore per fathom; the length of ore ground driven through at this level is 11 to 12 fms. Set to stop the back of this level, by six men, 3 feet, or the month, at 40. lbs. per fm.; this stops water at the level of the engine-shaft, and the lode is safe at the level of the engine-shaft, 67, east of the engine-shaft, one man, 1 fm., or the month, at 40. lbs. per fathom; the point we have already cross-cut this lode to the extent of 6 ft., and have discovered lead 14 in. wide, composed of yellow ore and yellow mudic; I think it is worth 10 lbs. per fathom for ore. To drive the 60, east of the engine-shaft, by four men, 3 fms., or the month, at 40. lbs. per fm.; the lode is safe in this end yielding ore, but not enough to keep the engine running. To drive the 60, east of the engine-shaft, by four men, 3 fms., or the month, at 40. lbs. per fm.; the lode is safe in this end yielding ore, but not enough to keep the engine running.

**At the 12 we have** slashed cutting flat, and next week shall resume sinking and driving to the level 12. The lode in the adit end is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the drift winze sinking below the adit level is worth 7 ft. per ft. The lode in the slopes is worth \$8. per sq. ft. The ground in the adit north cross-cut continues favourable for driving.

**At the 10 we have** driven N. E. Hayslope trench 3 ft. The engine will be set to work this week, and we hope to pump out the water as fast as the 38, in 35 days, when we shall be in a position to make regular sales of ore.

**WHEEL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sec., J. Nicholas, S. Devey, March 11.**

There is no change to notice in the eastern part of the mine since last report.—Higdon.



good tribute ground, worth full 100. per fm.—Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is still worth 250. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, 120. per fm. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is worth 70. per fm., and in this level, west of ditto, 50. per fm.; the lode in the rise behind this end is worth 150. per fm. The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is worth 70. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is worth 110. per fm. The ground in the 24 continues to be much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. G. Cook, March 14: The lode towards the eastern end of the shaft is about 30 in. wide. In the western end it is split into four or five parts, and the ground in consequence is not quite so favourable for sinking; sunk last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in., at 220. per fm. The lode, on the whole, has a promising appearance, and I have no doubt we shall find it productive at a moderate depth.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Wm. Bugelhole, J. Andrews, March 14: At our setting to-day the following bargains were let:—A shaft-plat, south of Cromorne engine-shaft, to nine men, 11 ft. long, 11 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high at the 45 to drive the end east of the shaft, 6 ft. on the lode, divide and ease the shaft from the 35 to the 45, to put in the ladder-house, penthouse, and make all complete for driving the end east and west, and to sink the shaft below this level. The 35 to drive east on No. 3 lode; set to six men, at 30. per fm. The 15 cross-cut to drive south of the above shaft; set to two men, at 90. per fm. Carter's shaft to sink below the 25 by nine men; set at 280. per fm. The 25 to drive east of the latter shaft, on No. 4 lode; set to four men, at 40. per fm. The 15 to drive east on No. 3 lode; set to four men, at 50. per fm.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, March 18: The lode in the 60 end west has much increased in size, which is now about 6 feet wide, and the ground more favourable for driving, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. The 60 end east is without change to notice since last report. The slopes west of No. 1 winze, between the 60 and 40, have improved within the last few days, and the end is giving work of better quality. The slopes east of winze, and in the levels above, are yielding fair stamping work. The pumping, drawing, stamping, &c., are all going on most satisfactorily.

WHEAL FLOW.—J. Tonkin, Wm. Johns, March 14: In the deep adit west, on the south lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth about 300. per fm. for tin; driving by six men, at 90. per fathom. In the rise over adit, on north lode, 10 fms. east of this end, towards Cowling's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 100. per fm. for tin; rising by two men, at 30. 10s. per fm. At Cowling's shaft, below shallow adit, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth also about 100. per fm. for tin; sinking by six men, at 50. per fm. We expect to sink this shaft to the deep adit in a month, and shall then be able to raise double the amount of tinstuff we are now raising by driving east on the south lode, and stopping the back. We have cleared the shallow adit to within 15 or 20 fms. of the lead lode; and if we find it of only moderate value it will be an important addition to the value of the mine.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, March 16: The Wheal Unity lode in the new shaft is 6 in. wide, with a few spots of copper, and has a promising appearance. The engine lode, in the 40 east, is 3 ft. wide, with a little malleable copper.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, March 15: Tutwiler Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 76 by twelve men, at 300. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mullite, and good stones of copper ore of a very kindly appearance. The 76 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 60. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore, but not enough as yet to value. The 18 to drive south on the cross-course by four men, at 30. per fm. The 30 cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft by two men, at 80. per fm. The winze to sink under the 20, on the south lode, by four men, at 50. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The winze to sink under the 18 by four men, at 50. per fm.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The 76 west is suspended for the present. The men are preparing to put in skip-rod in the flat-rod shaft, and to draw the stuff with the steam-whim from this part of the mine.

WORKING DOWN.—R. Harry, March 18: In the slopes over the 60 east the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 250. per fm.—a strong masterly lode, and likely, from appearance, to turn out a large quantity of tinstuff. The new south lode, recently intersected in the deep adit, is 12 in. wide, yielding rich work for tin, worth 200. per fm.; this is a very promising lode, and the ground being favourable for opening, we look for good results. In the other tutwiler bargains there is but little alteration since the meeting. The tribute pitches are producing the usual quantity of tinstuff, and the men getting fair wages.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, March 18: The engine-shaft has been sunk 3 feet; there are small branches of ore crossing the shaft, and the ground is congenial for copper. The 40 cross-cut is letting out a little water, but no lode as yet has been seen. The western slope is not looking quite so good; now yielding 2 tons per fm. The branches in the eastern slope are looking a shade better, and will turn out fully 2 tons per solid fathom. The 20, east of Peter's winze, is without change, still worth 2 tons per fm. The surface water is holding out well, and our wheel keeps the water with ease.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MINING INTEREST.—Several incorrect statements having obtained currency as to the amount received by the Prince of Wales from the Duchy, as derived from the mines in Cornwall and Devon, we have been requested to state that the income derived from Duchy property is about 54,000*l.* net, and issues out of ten different and distant counties. Cornwall and Devon are among the least profitable. In these counties the total gross produce from mines, &c., is about 6500*l.* per annum, out of which a large portion is from quarries of granite, and slate, and china-clay. Deducting these last items, and also the payment of salaries of the Stannary officers (about 1240*l.*), the net revenue from mines is about 4500*l.*, and this amount is only obtained from minerals and mines on the Prince's own land, in which, unfortunately, none of the rich mining districts are situated. In fact, ever since 1838 the Duke of Cornwall has become only a fourth or fifth-rate landowner in Cornwall, and a still smaller one in Devon. It will thus be seen how small a pecuniary interest the Prince has in the metallic mines. We are also informed that one another landowner (Mr. Basset) receives in dues alone about 20,000*l.* per annum.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Pritchett and Capt. Brown, who were appointed by the directors of this company to survey and report upon the estates and mines, returned to England on Tuesday last. The reports are being prepared, and will be circulated among the shareholders in a few days. In the meantime, it may be stated that Brown's report will be found to fully bear out the extraordinary statements which have been made with respect to these mines. He values one end to be worth 50 tons of ore per fm., and the ore of an average produce of 22 per cent. In another part he estimates the lode to be worth 1000*l.* per fm., the cost of driving which will not exceed 100. per fm. The ore can be broken at 2*l.* per ton. It is said that the mines are already capable of producing 1000 tons monthly, and Captain Brown calculates the ore ground already laid open to be worth 500,000*l.* There appears to be no difficulty in the way of constructing a light locomotive tramway for the transmission of the ore from the mines to a place of shipment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER ORE.—The *Albion* has arrived at the London Docks with 125 tons of copper ore for the Yudanamutana Mining Company of South Australia. The *Lubra* arrived at Port Adelaide on Jan. 23 from Port Augusta, with 1400 bags of copper ore from the Yudanamutana mines; and the *Sea Snake* sailed from Port Augusta for London, on Jan. 24, with 200 tons of copper ore for account of the same company. The *Sebastian* has also arrived in London with 20 tons of ore for the Great Northern Copper Company. A vessel with 85 tons of ore for the latter company arrived last week.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my letter in the Journal in January I stated the winter would be very mild throughout. Well, we have passed through the winter season without either frost or snow. Spring has commenced in the character I foretold. In our climate, during the early part of our spring seasons, we almost invariably experience some light frosts, and this year will prove no exception to the general rule. But, notwithstanding this, the spring season will be favourable for the crops. During the April month the weather will be rather changeable, with one or two light falls of sleet, but these will be of brief duration; but fine growing weather in May.

With regard to the immediate future: winds more of less strong will occur about the 22d and 23d, and again about the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and some wind on the 1st and 2d of April. The weather will be generally unsettled, with hail during these dates. From about the 28th to the 31st some heavy rains and floods will occur in England. Some short time ago I announced the approach of a comet, which ought to have been discovered by this. A second comet is now approaching the sun, both of which will, no doubt, shortly be discovered. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., 26, Throgmorton-street, March 21. Author of the "Climate of England."

GUNPOWDER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. John Macintosh, of North Bank, Regent's-park, which is intended, when required, to dispense with the time occupied in first generating steam of sufficient pressure to put machinery in motion, and to give increased power and velocity to steam-vessels; also instantly to obtain power to work fire-engines, and consists in the rapid generation of power by the aid of oxygenous fuel, composed either of coke, coal, and nitrate of potash, or coke and nitrate of potash. In some cases sulphur may be used, or the chloride of potash; and, if desired, put into form with adhesive substances, such as mineral or vegetable pitch, resin, paraffin, gutta percha, caoutchouc, or glue. The prepared fuel is put into closed tubes, or furnaces, with valves for the escape of the gaseous products of the combustion, which may be used alone or in combination with steam, air, or other fluids, in giving motion to machinery. This oxygenous fuel may be put into ordinary steam-boilers, which fuel, when ignited, instantly produces power to give motion to engines, or it may be used for other purposes where power is required as an auxiliary.

Now ready, price 6s., or 7s. postage stamps, Mr. THOMAS TAPPING of the COLLIERY AND ORE-MINE INSPECTION AND TRUCK ACTS. The work can be had from the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

Now Ready, price 30s., with TITLE-PAGE and INDEX, the THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE MINING JOURNAL, for the year 1862.

\* We shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET with next week's Journal, which will enable us to publish, among other matters—Mr. George Henwood on the Gourock Sandstone Copper Mine—Mr. C. Leicester (Melbourne) on Extraction of Gold and the Reduction of Quartz by a Dry Way—Mr. J. Naysmith on Coal Working in South Wales—A Letter on the Manchester Geological Society—the Caradon and Ludcott District: No. II.—the Yudanamutana and the Burra Burra—English Mining Machinery—Mr. Ross on the Working of Coal Mines.

\* With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, in which appears Papers on Mines and Minerals of America—Sandstone Copper Mines; Mines and Mining in Mexico; Processes of Mining in South America; Mining in California—Annual Review; Quicksilver; Coal and Iron in France; Mineral Oil as Fuel; Literary Notices; Machinery for Ventilating Mines; Rope Wheels, Cages, and Tanks for Mines; Tube Protector for Multitubular Boilers; Treatment of Alumina; Manufacture of Iron; Bituminous Cement; Gunpowder; New Water-Pressure Engine; Solid-drawn Iron and Steel Tubes; The Tin Trade; Prices of Materials.

\* With the Journal of Feb. 28 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Processes of Mining in South America; Remarks on the Edmund's Main Colliery Explosion (paper read before the Manchester Geological Society, and discussion thereon); the Coal Mine Inspection Act and its Working—the Government Inspectors' Difficulties; the Inventors' Institute—Report of Inaugural Meeting; Rope Wheels for Mines; Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; the Carboniferous Rocks of Westmorland; Utilisation of Waste Products in the Manufacture of Iron; New Gun Metal; Ward's Signal Telegraph; Purification of Coal Gas; Rolling Wire and other Rods; Texture of Copper; St. Just Consols Mining Company prospectus (illustrated); Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Prevention of Colliery Accidents (illustrated), by Mr. James Rae; Ironworks in America, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, March 20, 1863.			
COPPER.		BRASS.	
Best selected, p. ton	92 0 0	Sheets	85 0 0
Tough cake	89 0 0	Wire	85 0 0
Tin	89 0 0	Tubes	10 0 0
Burra Burra	95 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.	
Copper wire	1 0 0	Per Ton.	
ditto tubes	1 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	96 0 0	(hammered)	16 0 18 0 0
Bottoms	100 0 0	Ditto, in faggots	17 0 18 0 0
Old (Exchange)	82 0 0	English, Spring	18 0 22 0 0
		Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0
		Spindle	30 0 0
		QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
		SILVER.	
		Per Ton.	
		Foreign	18 0 0
		To arrive	18 5 0
		ZINC.	
		Per Ton.	
		In sheets	23 5 0
		TIN.	
		Per Ton.	
		English, blocks	119 0 0
		Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	120 0 0
		Ditto, Refined	124 0 0
		Hansa	126 0 0
		Straits	125 0 0-125 0 0
		TIN-PLATES.	
		Per Ton.	
		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0-1 8 6
		IX Ditto 1st quality	1 14 0-1 14 6
		IC Ditto 2d quality	1 4 0-1 4 6
		IX Ditto 2d quality	1 10 0-1 12 0
		IC Coke	1 3 0-1 4 0
		IX Ditto	1 3 0-1 10 0
		Canada plates	12 10 0-13 0 0
		In London; 20s. less at the works.	
		YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.	
		Per lb.	
		Yellow Metal Sheathing	8 1/2 d.-8 3/4 d.
		Sheets	8 1/2 d.-8 3/4 d.
		Indian Charcoal Pigs	6 1/2 d.-6 5 1/2 d.
		In London	

REMARKS.—Without exhibiting any of the unhealthy excitement which has generally characterised the brief periods of activity that have occurred every now and then during the past year or so, a considerable amount of animation is visible in our market, and prices are for the most part well sustained. Orders from India are steadily increasing by each successive mail, which shows that the large stocks resulting from the excessive shipments of previous years are now sensibly diminishing. Japan now begins by degrees to figure in the exports of metals, and the continental demand continues good. Upon the whole, the prospects of a good steady spring trade have improved.

COPPER.—English remains without alteration in price, but very firm at fixed rates. More orders have been given out during the week, buyers being obliged to content themselves with distant deliveries. Foreign is quiet, but tolerably steady at quotations. Burra Burra, 94*l.* 10s.; Kapunda, 96*l.*; Chili, 83*l.*; Spanish, 87*l.*

YELLOW METAL.—In good ordinary request at about 8 1/2 d. for sheathing, and 7 1/2 d. for brazing sheets.

IRON.—Railway bars not much in demand; quotations unaltered; merchants' bars dull, and a trifle easier in price, 5*l.* 12s. 6d. in Wales, 6*l.* 5s. delivered f.o.b. in Thames. Staffordshire descriptions are in good steady request for shipment at full prices. Swedish bars are in very limited supply, but owing to a trifling demand only existing, prices have not yet advanced, but higher rates are almost certain to follow any increase in demand. Ordinary specifications, 11*l.* 15s.; fine sizes, 12*l.* and upwards. Scotch pigs have declined almost continuously throughout the week, market closing rather more steadily at 5*l.* 4d. cash, 5s. three months, mixed numbers.

SPELTER.—Market very inanimate; sellers quote 18*l.*; buyers very difficult to find.

LEAD.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, easy at 20*l.* 17s. 6d.; W.B. exceedingly firm, buyers at 23*l.*, in very limited supply. Rather more enquiry is manifested for sheet, shot, and pipe. Spanish pig, 20*l.* to 20*l.* 10s.

TIN.—English very firm at full rates. There is some talk of an advance being made. In foreign there has been a large business doing. Fine Straits has realised 123*l.* cash, and 124*l.* 10s. three months. Banca quoted 12*l.* 6s. here; sales reported in Holland at 75*l.* It is generally expected that still higher prices will be obtained.

TIN-PLATES have been further strengthened by the upward move in the raw material. Sellers now ask 22s. 6d. to 23s. for I.C. coke, first quality.

STEEL.—Swedish keg sold during the week at 15*l.* 10s. to 15*l.* 12s. 6d.

BOSTON, MARCH 2.—No transactions in Sydney and Picton Coal, and the market is nominally the same as last reported. In anthracite steady retail sales at 9*l.* per ton. Pig-iron is firm, with further sales of Gartsherrie and other brands, Scotch No. 1, at 40 to 42*l.* per ton, cash and four months. American pig is firm at 35*l.* to 36*l.* per ton, cash and four months. Bar and sheet-iron are firm at our quoted prices.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4.—The coal market for domestic use, dull, and the rates tend downward, with large arrivals. The large public sale of 34,000 tons Scranton, which took place last week, was as follows:—2000 tons Chestnut, at 55-57 1/2*l.*; 4750 tons Stove, at 55-57 1/2*l.*; 8000 tons Egg, at 55-57 1/2*l.*

LEEDS, MARCH 19.—Mining Shares continue depressed, and dealings have been limited, previous quotations having been barely maintained. Brea Consols and North Jane have receded in price, owing to the expectations held out to the shareholders not being realised. Wharfedale and Hebburn Moor are enquired for, at advanced rates.—JOHN GLEDHILL and Co.

LEEDS, MARCH 19.—The Mining Market has been exceedingly firm during the past week, and a large business has been done in several mines, especially in Wheal Prudence and Cornubia. These two are first-class concerns, and well worthy the attention of investors and speculators.—E. BROSSE, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the northerly wind brought 128 fresh ships for market, and the weather being cold there was a brisk demand for house coal, at an advance of 1*l.* per ton in prices. Hartley's improved 6d. per ton, manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 21 ships arriving, and the weather continuing cold, the few house coals found a ready sale, at a further improvement of 6d. per ton; Hartley's also advanced 6d. per ton; manufacturers' without variation.—On Friday, only five fresh ships arrived, but the weather having again become mild the tone of business was dull, and prices of house and steam coal 3d. per ton lower; manufacturers' firm, at previous value. Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Davison's West Hartley, 14s. 9d.; Bebside West Hartley,

14s. 9d.; Lambert's West Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 12s.; 2 cargoes unsold; 190 ships at sea.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET has occupied the attention of the dealers almost the entire week; and so far as North Roskear is concerned, is not nearly over, and it may be some days before the shares cease to be subject to market influences. The most remarkable feature of the week, however, is a fall of 36,000*l.* in East Caradon, owing to causes which will be referred to under its proper head. Many other shares, also, have been weaker, and more freely offered than usual, and, on the whole, the market is far from being in an active state, and we shall not be surprised to see a little lull after the activity and excitement of the past three months. East Basset, Cook's Kitchen, Great Wheal Fortune, Clifford, Seton, Wheal Edward, Wendron Consols, South Caradon, Pendene, Wheal Basset, Tincroft, and Calvadnock shares have kept firm, and for the most part advancing. East Caradon shares have seriously declined, and leave off 40*l.* to 41*l.*; they left off last week 45, and opened on Monday 44; on Thursday morning opened 42*l.* to 43*l.*, buyers, but on a telegram arriving at 3 o'clock, with the announcement that the sale of ores realised under 3000*l.*, a drop to 40 took place; but while, however, the small amount of money, in comparison, received for this and the previous sampling may reduce the dividend next month to 17s. 6d. instead of 1*l.* per share, is not much regarded by those connected with the mine, as they explain that for some time past they have been putting down new pitwork from surface to the 70 fm. level, and in consequence the samplings have chiefly been made up with ores of low produce taken from the backs of the shallow levels. The latest report values the 70 east at 55*l.* per fm.; the 70 west, 20*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 15*l.* per fm.; the 50 east, 80*l.* per fathom; the new lode, in the 70 east, 15*l.* per fathom; the 70 west, 5*l.* per fm. Copper Hill shares have kept from 82*l.* 7s. to 80, 82*l.*, which is a fall altogether of about 4000*l.*, owing to the report we alluded to last week, in reference to the purser's selling shares, which we then contradicted (and have since had our contradiction confirmed); and also owing to an adverse report, which has been very freely circulated; as we said, however, last week, our information was official, and time must show who will have acted the wisest—those who sell now, or those who hold on.

We remember when, a very few years ago, we called attention, week after week, in this article, to the chances of cutting a course of ore in East Basset, there was scarcely an agent in the district who spoke well of the mine. One told us, indeed, that he would eat all the ore ever discovered; and the consequence was that, within a few weeks of these unfavourable reports, when the ore was found, and shares rose rapidly from 70*l.* to 250*l.* each, the chief part of the mine was in the hands of out-adventurers, who reaped their reward; and the local agents and their friends at once purchased at the high prices. Now, we are not going to say, and we have never meant to infer, that there is a *certainly* of the same results in Copper Hill; but we endeavoured to show that the course of ore which, in three years, in East Basset, yielded a clear profit of 53,248*l.*, was driven home to the boundary of Copper Hill, worth 70*l.* per fathom; and that in Copper Hill the *top* of this bunch had been driven or skimmed over for 50 fathoms in length, at times very rich, and at others very poor; and that a winze was about to be sunk into it to prove its value in depth. Herein lies the speculation; and the whole market value of the mine (256 shares, at 80*l.* each) being 20,480*l.*, or 10,000*l.* less than the fall alone in East Caradon in one week! On the other side of Copper Hill, and on the same lode, is Wheal Buller; in fact, Copper Hill was originally a part of Wheal Buller—shares in which we well remember rising from 10*l.* to 2000*l.* each; and in a few years the mine paid a clear profit of 244,678*l.*; the mine is thus directly between East Basset and Buller, and we must now leave our readers to judge for themselves how far Copper Hill appears to be a good speculation, and how far it is worth the risk of 100*l.* per share. We may add, however, that before the extraordinary riches of Buller were suddenly found, inspecting agents, and even the miners working on the lode, considered it *too unpromising* for ore.

Wheal Mary Ann, 16 to 16*l.*; at the meeting on Tuesday the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 583*l.* 19s. 2d., and a dividend of 10s. per share (512*l.*) was declared, leaving 2127*l.* 1s. 11d. in hand. The mine is producing about as much as usual, and on the 11th sold 50 tons of silver-lead for 27*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton. Calvadnock shares leave off firmer, at 10 to 10*l.*; Clifford Amalgamated, 21 to 22*l.*; Cook's Kitchen shares, which had become flat at 26 to 27, have improved, and leave off 28*l.* to 29*l.*; Condarrow, 90 to 100*l.*; Drake Walls shares firmer, at 2*l.* to 2*l.*; East Basset shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 84 to 86. East Carn Brea, 8*l.* to 8*l.*; East Russell, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; East Wheal Grenville, 48s. to 50s. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 15 to 17; the bottom end has not yet reached the run of ore ground, but must be getting near it. North Basset, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; the lode in the winze under the 92 is 4 feet wide, worth 2 tons per fm. Great South Tolgus, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; at Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 5 feet wide, and not so much tin; the winze below the 80 is worth 1 1/2 ton of copper. South Carn Brea, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; the north lode in the 68 is worth 45*l.* per fathom for tin; the slopes in back of the 60 are worth 30*l.* per fm. Great Wheal Fortune, 37*l.* to 38*l.*; Illogan Consols, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 3*l.* to 1*l.*; Marke Valley, 8*l.* to 8*l.*; Merlyn, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; Nangles, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; North Crofty, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; North Dolcoath shares in request, at 3*l.* to 2*l.*; Wheal Agar, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Providence Mines, 42 to 44; South Basset, 7 to 8; South Caradon, 420 to 430. At Wheal Edward meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 244*l.* 12s. 10d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The agent considers the new south lode an important discovery; the lode is 5 1/2 feet wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. Wheal Kitty St. Agnes, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; the sales of tin for the month have been 15 1/2 tons, for 1031*l.* 18s. 7d. The ends are looking well on Pryor's lode. At East Rosewarne the lode in Hallett's shaft has improved. The 55 west is worth 30*l.* per fm. Wheal Harriet shares have been largely dealt in, but leave off not so firm, at 3*l.* to 3*l.*; the lode in the 115 continues so small that the agent thinks the main part must be north, and a short cross-cut has been set to test it. The slopes are worth 60*l.* per fathom for tin. St. Day United, 9s. to 10s.; Billing's shaft continues worth 80*l.* per fm., a fine looking lode. The winze sinking below the 164 is worth 50*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 164 east 35*l.* per fm.; the 164 east and west, 65*l.* per fm.; Oppie's shaft, below the 164, 35*l.* per fm. North Downs, 2*l.* to 2*l.*; the 72, east of King's shaft, is presenting a better appearance. The 60 east is worth 1 ton per fathom. No. 4 winze is communicated with the 60, and has opened out 100 fms. of valuable ore ground. North Roskear shares opened 61 to 62, and were very firm and difficult to get on the account day, and for some time afterwards; but on Friday the market gave way. Stock appeared to be freely offered at 56 to 57, and declined to 50, 55, including the new shares of Roskenneworth, for which separately a premium of 10*l.* or 12*l.* per share is being offered.

Pendene, 63 to 74, and have been in good demand. South Frances, 90 to 92; South Phoenix, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; South Tolgus, 64 to 66. Tincroft shares have advanced, and in good demand at 21 to 22, and leave off 22*l.* to 23*l.*; Wendron Consols, 15*l.* to 16*l.*; West Caradon, 32 to 34; West Seton, 26s. to 27s.; West Tolgus, 67 to 69; Wheal Arthur, 7s. 6d. to 10s. Prince of Wales, 9s. to 11s., and active operations commenced; Mr. Hitchins calculates that from 3 to 4 tons of tin may be ready for sale in a few months; while operations on the Drake Walls and other lodes, it is hoped, may lead to good discoveries. The agent of Wheal Crebor considers that the three points in operation will, before the present subscribed capital is spent, pay the costs of working. Wheal Basset, 80 to 85; Wheal Buller, 63 to 65; Wheal Grenville, 5*l.* to 5*l.*; Wheal Grylls, 32*l.* to 33*l.*; Wheal Ludcott shares have been flat, and leave off 6*l.* to 6*l.*; Wheal Margaret, 33 to 35; Wheal Seton, 24*l.* to 25*l.*; Wheal Trelawny, 17 to 18; Wheal Union, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Wheal Uny, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; Wheal Crebor, 25s. to 27s. West Basset, 12 to 13; we understand that no dividend will be paid at the meeting on the 25th, the company having been called upon to pay the costs and award of Capt. C. Thomas, in the action of Reynolds (South Frances) v. Buckley (West Basset). The plaintiff's cost originally charged to the latter were 1314*l.* 11s. 7d., and taxed down to 740*l.* 9s. 7d. The total amount of cost and award is 1752*l.* 1s. Basset and Grylls, 27*l.* to 28*l.*, and a large business doing.

The North Delabole Slate and Slab Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the company is to work the North Delabole, Bowthick, and Trenouth Quarries, near Camelford, one of which is at present in a very profitable state of working, the other two being the adjoining properties. It is estimated that the working quarry will yield 250,000*l.* of slate, and practical authorities state that the vein is prolonged into Trenouth. The leases, plant, machinery, and buildings are to be acquired for 13,000*l.*, of which one-half is to be in paid-up shares,



valuable to investors and speculators, is now ready, and can be had (price 1s.) of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.; or of any bookseller or newsman.



of which there can be no reasonable doubt are a continuation of the Beershave lodes. The latter mines are said to have yielded from their commencement copper ore of the value of £100,000, and the quality of the ore raised there is of a far higher standard (nearly double) than the average produce of the Cornish ores; this may be tested by a reference to the Swansea sale list.

Upwards of 4000 shares are subscribed for. The directors will receive applications for the remaining 1000 shares from the bankers, or the manager of the company, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained, with reports from the best practical men in the district; and the recent reports from the captain of mine as to the rich discovery made since the commencement of operations.

ville, and John Lambert. I know none of these gentlemen personally, but their names must stand by their public conduct. I demand of those directors that they retract their steps, and revoke this call on the old shares; and I appeal to the shareholders to resist this payment. Those who approve of this course will, I am sure, be glad to find that I am likely to prove—A TROUBLESOME SHAREHOLDER.



**THE WELSH GOLD QUESTION.**—I hope your correspondents, in discussing on the probability of finding "gold quartz in Wales in large and paying quantities," will keep that question distinct from that of the question on "the best and cheapest mode of extraction." It is also much to be desired that those who undertake to write on such subjects should know something of the question, and let us refer to official documents as a guarantee of their correctness.—*EVAN HOPKINS: Llanidloes, Salop.*

**THE LLANTWIT VARDER COLLIERY COMPANY.**—In reply to the enquiry of "F. R. S." in last week's Journal, I am instructed to say that this company is entitled to the whole of the measures underlying the lands containing their lease, and that no other parties have any right whatever to any portion thereof.—*E. NAINBY, Acting Secretary.*

**QUARTZ MINING.**—"B." will find the particulars he refers to embodied in the letter of our Melbourne correspondent.

**MINING APPLIANCES.**—Can you inform me where I can get any information about the newly-discovered smokeless blasting-powder, and the machines both for boring in rock, in sinking operations, and one that I hear exists somewhere in practical use for hewing coal?—*J. S.*

[Our correspondent probably alludes to the chlorate of potash powder of Messrs. Kellow and Short. This powder is stated to have some very peculiar properties, but as we have not tested it we are unable to express a decided opinion concerning it, further than that Messrs. Kellow and Short claim as advantages precisely the reverse of those to which the powder is actually subjected. One of the best authorities has told us that "good qualities to those hitherto known." It ought to explode on paper with powder influences at a temperature of about 573°. It ought to explode on paper without leaving any appreciable residue, and without inflaming the paper," but Messrs. Kellow and Short claim that when their powder is ignited it burns away, and does not explode. They make four kinds of powder, and as they claim the use and the omission of nearly every ingredient they employ, it is obvious that under their patent powder of every conceivable quality could be produced. Their first powder in, we presume, an ordinary white gunpowder, with sawdust, or tan, instead of loam; this is highly explosive, and will not bear tampering; but, as they could also make under their patent an ordinary first-class gunpowder (simply substituting charred sawdust for the charcoal usually employed), we should think this is the powder upon which the mine agents have expressed so favourable an opinion. All powder-makers know how to make their powder almost smokeless, but it so enhances the cost, and the utility is practically so trifling, that smokeless powder is seldom met with, except as samples upon which to procure favourable testimonials. The boring machine alluded to is probably that of Mr. Edward Crane, which can be seen at the Cwmhelian Mine, near Dolgelly. The coal-hewing machine is Messrs. Firth, Donisthorpe, and Ridley's, and is in use at the West Aidsley Colliery, near Leeds.]

**MAIL MAKING MACHINE.**—In the Swedish Machinery Court, at the International Exhibition, an improved mail making machine was exhibited, by Mr. C. Gustafson. The name of the London agent, from whom drawings and an estimate of cost could be obtained, is required.—*R. C. Maclefeld.*

**HOWDEN AND THRESH'S SAFETY-LAMPS.**—In reply to your correspondent's enquiry, in last week's Journal, I may inform him that these lamps are now being manufactured by Messrs. Crawley and Foster, but I have not heard of their being introduced in any colliery. The lamp is a very good one, and from the fact of the several parts being made by machinery any damaged lamp can be at once repaired by replacing the damaged part. If the lamp could be sold at 8s. 6d. each (the price of the Davy's), it would, I think, soon come into general use, although it burns twice as much oil as the Davy; but as the present price is nearly twice as high as this, I do not see how a sale can be hoped for. Messrs. Crawley and Foster have added a self-extinguishing arrangement to Howden and Thresh's original lamp, similar to that patented very many years ago by, I think, Glover and Call, or Roberts, but it is of doubtful utility, and much complicates the lamp.—*Coat.*

**THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, AND LIMITED LIABILITY.**—It is not unfrequently contended that the Limited Liability System is less applicable to the working of mines than the Cost-book System, because there is greater difficulty in raising additional capital when too little has been raised in the first instance, and the force of this argument cannot be gainsaid; but, after all, the liability of shareholders in cost-book companies is unlimited, and the course of relinquishing shares is objectionable, because it leaves it simply a question for shareholders to try who can get out first, and many shareholders are ruined by the litigation expenses. Now, in the case of a limited liability company, the shareholder knows from the moment he embarks the extent of his liability, and all further anxiety, therefore, ceases; he knows that he cannot be ruined by the failure of the undertaking, though he may be very materially benefited. Now, as a rule, shareholders are not miserably, and are ready to bear their full share, though not more than their share, of responsibility, and I believe that, with regard to limited liability companies, few capitalists would object to the nominal capital being fixed at double the amount supposed to be necessary, which would give the executive ample opportunity to draw the necessary funds, and would still protect the shareholder from ruin. Suppose a gentleman to take 1000 shares of 1l. each in a company with a nominal capital of 50,000l., and for working which 20,000l. is estimated to be sufficient; he knows that he can only lose 1000l., even in case of failure, and, if the larger capital be not sufficient, it is quite sure that the company should be wound-up, or re-constituted, or, if the prospects are so good that neither of these courses should be justified, there would be no difficulty in raising additional capital by debentures or new shares, so that the objections to the limited liability system are obviously without foundation.—*C. R.*

**STAMPS VERSUS OTHER MACHINERY.**—May I beg of you to correct the following errors which appeared in my letter published in the Journal, No. 1438 (March 14):—For "Jacotina," read "Jacotina." For "even 1 per cent," read "every 1 per cent." For "much abated," read "mucho abarca."—*WILLIAM KEAT, Jun.*

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 21, 1863.

Probably few subjects in the mining interest are at present attracting greater attention than home Gold Mining, especially in the principality of Wales, where the results we have from time to time published from the best of all documentary evidence (dividends from produce) have certainly been astonishing. However, a lull in the excitement consequent on the non-continuation of this splendid success has taken place. This, we are assured on competent authority, does not arise so much from any actual falling off in the gold veins (as they present no more variations than are common to all metallic lodes), as from the desire which existed some few months since to return the maximum of the precious metal that could be possibly be preserved, conscious, as the most successful have been, that with all present appliances a considerable proportion has escaped. The natural consequence has been that so soon as the bunches in sight were exhausted the returns temporarily ceased—the reserves, in fact, were robbed, without exploratory works for discovering new deposits of wealth being carried on at the same time. Besides this, the methods hitherto practised have been tedious and expensive, the plant at the various mines but imperfectly as well as hastily constructed, and all the difficulties consequent on a novel branch of business have had to be combated.

These are matters that will create their own remedy. It is with no small degree of pleasure we learn that no expense is spared by the promoters and proprietors of the gold mining companies to avail themselves of the most distinguished practical talent procurable to further their views. We shall at all times promptly publish the details of facts connected with experiments so instructive and interesting; our columns will every readily be open to the *savans* for explaining their views on the subject, or descriptions of their machines, *modus operandi*, or adaptations. We hope in doing so, they will not allow their enthusiasm to overstep their reason, but to discuss the affair with a temper and liberality worthy themselves and their cause. We know that Doctors sometimes will disagree, and we fear we may be deceived. The Professors should remember the eyes of the world are upon them; they are expected *ex fumo dare lucem*—let them act accordingly, and we fear not they will come, if not all, succeed, probably each by his own and a different method.

### MINING IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.]

The mines in the Schull district are opening well. The old Audley Mines (Cappagh), after an interval of 40 years, have within the last few weeks been forked to the bottom, and in cutting a plat in the 84, at the engine-shaft, a lode, it appears, of grey and yellow ore has been discovered, worth 100l. per fm.; and as the ore is in new, or whole ground, it is an important discovery, and shows, at least in this instance, that some dependence may be placed on the reports of "old miners," as many of them who formerly worked in the Great Cappagh Mine always maintained that there was a good course of ore in the bottom of the mine, which has been found also, and worked deeper than the shaft; but the ore found in cutting the plat is a new discovery, and appears to be the main part of the lode; one pair of men, it is expected, will raise 3000. worth of ore this month. This is a good beginning, and as the mine is amply supplied with powerful machinery we may reasonably expect, by the time Cappagh Mine has been sunk 100 fms. deeper, which would then be only 184 fms. from surface, that the county of Cork will have a mine equal in value to the best mines in the United Kingdom. On the same line of lodes to the west is another very promising mine—Ballycumisk—in which, in the bottom level, about 120 fms. from surface, they have a fine course of ore. This mine has already produced, in sinking to the present depth, large quantities of ore, which becomes more abundant in the deepest levels; and, as it has first-rate machinery for pumping, hauling, crushing, &c., it may safely be placed in the list of established mines, with two good mines opening in the same district, and the ore not only *lasting*, but becoming more abundant in the deepest levels. It would be interesting to know what is the opinion now of the *savans* who have so often proclaimed that there are no regular lodes in the district, and that the ore would not last in depth; one good course

of ore is of more value than the opinion of all the quack and cracked so-called geologists in Europe; and I venture to assert that not one of these learned men ever did, or ever will, to the end of time, be able to tell the miner where to find a course of ore. On the same lodes as Ballycumisk, to the west, is the Schull Bay Mine, and a more conveniently situated property I think cannot anywhere be found; this mine is well supplied with machinery, and the engine is of sufficient power to drain the mine 200 fms. below the adit level, which at the deepest point is 26 fathoms from surface. The surface works are complete, and the mine is now laid out for deep and permanent working; and when we look at the fact of its having already produced between 20,000l. and 30,000l. worth of copper ore, at a depth of only 62 fms. from surface, with rich courses of ore, on the same lodes, 84 fathoms deep, and 120 fathoms, respectively, in the adjoining mines, it would be an exception to the general rule in mining if this concern does not become highly productive at a deeper level. Two new parallel lodes of great promise, I understand, have just been intersected in a cross-cut south in the 8 fm. level. To the east of Cappagh, and on the same lodes, operations have been commenced at Roaring Water Mine, in which, I understand, they have intersected in a shallow level, which is being driven on a flookan caunter, some lodes of a very promising character; one of them, in fact, is already producing good yellow ore. This, with the favourable indications seen in the other lodes, ought to stimulate the proprietors, bearing in mind the important results of deep working further west, to sink, and thus lay open a good mine, as every day proves that if we wish, or expect, in this district to have permanently profitable mines, we must go down—good indications are as much to be expected or desired near the surface. Crookhaven Mine is in a direct line with the lodes of the Schull district, which evidently strike through that mine, and also the Brow Head Mine, still further west. The engine-shaft in Crookhaven Mine has been sunk 70 fathoms from the surface, and for most of the distance through a very hard rock; but a little above, and in the 70 fm. level, the shaft has passed through, apparently, the surface crust into soft mineralised strata, which has greatly increased the quantity of water. If the engine, without changing the pitwork, is capable of carrying them down 10 fms. deeper through the present favourable ground, so as to intersect the purple copper lode, 80 fathoms from surface, there is a good prospect of the proprietors being repaid their outlay, and rewarded for their perseverance; it is well known, however, but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith, in connection with the Crookhaven Mine, it would long since have been numbered with the things of the past. The recent favourable change in the bottom of this mine is another proof that we must go down if we wish to get the riches up.

### REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TREURO.]

MARCH 19.—In the cases of Dolcoath, Tincroft, and other mines close to the foot of the granite range, where the principal lodes have long since been worked in the granite, the progress of the mines from the lowest stage of depression to their present position of great prosperity has been a gradual advance. There has been no sudden "discovery" during any portion of the period, but the mines have developed themselves almost imperceptibly; there has been no marked or striking advance either in their produce or in their market value, both of which have crept up almost without creating notice.

In the run of lodes succeeding these to the north there has, however, been a remarkably discovery within the last two years, and one the importance of which, it seems to me, is not generally estimated as it ought to be. At East Pool, which lies immediately to the north of the western portion of Carn Brea set, the perpendicular engine-shaft, wholly unexpectedly, intersected granite 5 fathoms below the 130. According to the previously observed dip of this rock it would not have been reached for 100 fms. deeper; but it now seems that instead of dipping down regularly from Carn Brea hill it rises up in a successive series of underground ridges. In a geological sense alone this would be interesting, but in an economical view it is still more important. Dolcoath, and the range of mines on that run, all make their deep-lying riches in granite; and it seems to hold good for all the lodes of this district that after the exhaustion of the first shallow bunches the lodes require a change of some sort in their containing rock to become again productive. At Wheal Seton, the lodes that seemed hopelessly impoverished have made another run of ore ground upon coming down on a course of "ironstone," or greenstone; and at East Pool the effect of the contact of the granite upon the lodes is even still more striking.

The workings in this part of East Pool—on the north lode, which is a south underlayer—had been prosecuted to the 130, the shaft intersecting the lode 5 fms. above that level. Upon the intersection of the shaft with this south underlying lode, it was proposed by some of the adventurers to continue the sinking of the shaft on its course. Fortunately, however, at the pressing instance of the manager, Capt. W. S. Garby, the shaft was continued in its perpendicular course, and in about 15 fms. sinking—that is, about 5 fms. below the 130—it came down suddenly upon granite, and at the same time on one of the most extraordinary bodies of mineral ever met with in Cornwall, which, upon being cut into north, turned out to be a great lode underlying north, upwards of 12 feet wide, made up of mudioc, copper, tin, and wolfram, in great quantities. Subsequent explorations have shown that just above where the engine-shaft intersected the old south underlying lode, a "dropper," a few inches wide, went off to the north. This dropper, as seen by winzes since sunk upon, continued as little more than a string, until about 4 fathoms below the 130—that is, 6 feet above the granite—when it opened out quite suddenly into a lode 12 feet wide, underlying north.

A discovery of this kind was so very unexpected, that at first it was difficult to form any opinion about this new lode. It was first supposed that the old south underlying lode might have altered its underlie, as is frequently the case with lodes in this district; but subsequent explorations have shown that the old lode continued its regular course. It was then thought that the new lode was a "dropper," which forked, as it were, about the 125; but its great size and regularity seem also to preclude this hypothesis; and it now almost seems as if this new lode is really the eastern continuation of the North Crofty Reeves's lode—that is, the great caunter, which has made all the riches in Old Pool Mine, North Crofty, North Roskear (Wheal Crofty), Wheal Seton, West Seton, and which is wrought on still further west at New Seton, and at South Seton, or at Crane. This lode is a north underlayer, which favours this view; and it is well known that in the eastern part of North Crofty it is very difficult to trace in the lower levels. I am informed by Mr. John Rule, of Camborne, that it was always the opinion of the old agents that this caunter would be found about the East Pool north shaft; and I find by referring to Thomas's map that it is marked as passing through Trevennon Mine (now North Crofty) under Pool village, skirting East Pool set, and then crossing the road into Wheal Fortune (now Wheal Agar) set. It is very remarkable that in Thomas's map, where this lode is marked as crossing the road is the very point where the new lode passes from East Pool into Wheal Agar. If this is the great caunter—and I am strongly inclined to think that it is—after passing east of Pool village it turns from its cauntering course to one nearly east and west; and this is highly probable, for at the other end of its course it does precisely the same thing—changing in the western part of Wheal Seton from 25° north of west to 10° or 12° south of west.

Since the discovery in the 135, the workings at East Pool have been prosecuted with great vigour, under the zealous management of Captain Garby, who, as in the case of Captain Teague in Tincroft, has a large interest in this mine, and has made a little fortune by its success. A 150 fm. level is now being opened up, and the 140 has extended considerably through an immense lode. Of course in this district of hard ground, a mine is not to be opened up so as to be made available for large returns and large profits in a few months, as in the case of such fair-ground deposits as East Caradon; to do so is essentially a question of time; then, on the other hand, it is a still longer question of time to take it away. A quantity of ground that in one class of mine might readily be taken away in a month, could not be taken away in twelve months in the other. Like its great southern neighbours, East Pool is now gradually developing itself—creeping up in returns and profits—and bids fair in a few years to hold its own among the best of them. As I have said, the granite came into the engine-shaft about 5 fms. below the 130. In the 140 it was ascertained to rise going west for a short distance, and then to run on level; going east for a certain distance it also dipped, so that in about 20 fms. driving the level holed to the killas. From this point, however, it seems to run level again.

This discovery has, of course, been of immense importance to East Pool; indeed, it has raised the mine from poverty to affluence. But its importance is scarcely less great to the neighbouring set of WHEAL AGAR, although, strange to say, the adventurers of that mine seem to be wholly un-

conscious of it. The East Pool engine-shaft, in the 140, is only about 58 fms. from Wheal Agar boundary. This boundary intersects the lode at an angle of about 25°, bearing about that number of degrees to the north of west, and to the south of east, with respect to the lode, so that a lode underlying south would (below the 140) rapidly lengthen in East Pool and shorten in Wheal Agar set; while, on the contrary, a lode underlying north would rapidly shorten in East Pool, and lengthen in Wheal Agar.

With the old south underlie, or lode, the former would have been the case; and if even it had been a lode of great intrinsic importance it could never have been of much value to Wheal Agar. But with the new lode the case is very different; not only is it a lode of great importance—probably the most important in the district—but it underlies north, so that at every level below the 140, from the engine-shaft east, it is shortening in East Pool, and, consequently, lengthening in Wheal Agar. In the 160 it would be difficult to exactly say the distance from the engine-shaft to Wheal Agar boundary, but it would certainly seem not to exceed 50 fathoms. The 140 fm. level end, in East Pool, is not above 35 fms. from the boundary, and in a winze sinking below the level near this end there is the best lode in the mine.

Wheal Agar is a very extensive set—about one mile long—and really consists of two mines, about 350 fms. apart; the eastern mine, at Windstow shaft, and the western mine, adjoining East Pool, which are entirely distinct, except that they are communicated in the 50. The eastern mine has been worked to the 90 on a north underlie lode, supposed to be the Wheal Fortune lode. This, although moderately productive of ore, has not been a very remunerative lode. As far as opened on it seems weak and bunched; and, although the bunches are good at times, they are not continuous in length, and in depth appear only to make in alternate levels. In the 100 a lode of a different character has been cut, which does not seem to be a continuation of the old lode worked on, and some seem to think that this is East Pool new lode. If this should turn out to be the case an entirely new future will be opened to the Windstow part of Wheal Agar.

But to my mind—and in this view I am borne out by Capt. Garby, and all the leading agents of the district—the western mine is the most important part of Wheal Agar—and here, in fact, there is next to nothing doing. Why this should be the case it is difficult to understand, considering the remarkable prospects which the ground shows—unless, indeed, it is in deference to views which, although perfectly sound according to the known conditions at the time they were arrived at, have ceased to be so by the new discovery in East Pool. There is an engine erected at the western mine, but it is on lodes about 60 fathoms north of the Wheal Agar new lode, and it is also about 90 fathoms west of the spot where the new lode crosses the road from East Pool to Wheal Agar. But quite close to this boundary there is a whim-shaft, down 90 fathoms below adit, which with about 50 fathoms further sinking would intersect this new lode and the granite, where there seems an almost positive certainty of meeting with a great metalliferous deposit. A line of flat-rods might easily be put from the present engine to this shaft, and as the cutting down would not be much, it might be forked and sunk in about two years, and at a cost of about 3000l. I know no like speculation in Cornwall that can be tried at anything like a similar cost, and if it were an ungranted piece of ground, without a stick of materials upon it, and were brought out on the strength of East Pool discovery, I believe it would sell in Cornwall for as high a price as any progressive mine in the county. Workings from the shaft upon which the engine is at present would, no doubt, ultimately drain the whim-shaft, and possibly enable this ground to be opened out at a little less cost than the sum I have stated. But the saving, under any circumstances, must necessarily be insignificant, for the whim-shaft must ultimately be sunk. It is no reproach to those who erected the engine where it is that a discovery, which no one could have foreseen, makes it advisable to put a line of flat-rods to another shaft. My own impression, and that of the district, is that those most interested in Wheal Agar can scarcely be aware of the full importance of the discovery in East Pool, or that they have probably for a length of 300 or 400 fathoms in their set the great Seton and Crofty caunter almost wholly untried. Besides this lode, and those working on, there are numerous other lodes in this extensive set which, indeed, would afford full scope for two mines, which might readily be got by dividing the set by the Portreath Railway, which severs it into two very nearly equal parts.

On the west, East Pool is adjoined by SOUTH CROFTY. The western part of this set, being the old Long Close Mine, near Tuckingmill, has recently been sold by the South Crofty adventurers for 11000l. to Mr. Joseph Elliot Square, of Gresham House, London. The purchase includes two engines—a 36-inch pumping and a 22-inch winding, and other materials. I suppose the South Crofty adventurers have well considered the expediency of abandoning and selling this part of their set; but, however this may be, I shall be very much surprised if Mr. Square's purchase does not command fully 5000l. profit within a month. It is to be called, I believe, Wheal Crofty.

### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 19.—The Iron Trade continues rather dull, though a little more activity is reported in a few cases. On the whole, the preliminary meeting, which is to be held in Birmingham on Thursday next, is likely to be duller than the last meeting, in December, when there was a general expectation of a brisk demand, which has been only partially realised. The case argued on Monday before the Master of the Rolls possesses considerable interest, both for the iron trade and for manufacturers in general. It was an application to restrain Mr. Barrows, surviving partner of the firm of Barrows and Hall, proprietors of the well-known Bloomfield Works, Tipton, from using the trade mark of that firm, which consists of "B. B. H." with a crown over them. The initials originally represented "Bradley, Barrows, and Hall," the partners. Bradley retired in favour of a person named Bramall, whose partnership ceased on his death, but the mark was retained, and is very widely known and much esteemed. The death of Mr. Hall dissolved the partnership, and the Master of the Rolls decided against the executor of the late Mr. Hall, who applied for the injunction, that the present proprietor, Mr. Barrows, is entitled to retain the trade mark.

Two men were killed, and four others injured, by an explosion at a limestone pit at Darlaston-green, on Friday last, which was owned by Mr. Samuel Mills, ironmaster, of Darlaston, but worked by Mr. Edward Glover, of Fallings Heath. The explosion took place directly after the men descended, and it was ascribed to a fire which had been kept up to ventilate the mine having been extinguished on the night before the accident. The inquest on the eleven men killed by the bursting of a boiler at the Shelton Bar Company's Ironworks, at Hanley, in North Staffordshire, was resumed to-day. It is expected that a man named Randle, who was employed about the boilers, will die. Mr. Longridge made a special report respecting the accident, as did also Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, and both concurred in the opinion previously expressed by Mr. E. T. Wright, of the Gosport Works, near Wallsall, that the cause of the boiler bursting was the weakening of the due from the boiler being altered, and the fire-grate being so constructed as to be weak. The explosion resulted from this fire-grate collapsing. There appeared reason to think that as the steam-hammer which the boiler fed with steam had been stopped before the accident, and the pressure exceeded the amount at which the valve was weighted, which was said to be 46 lbs., but this was far in excess of the strength of a boiler with such a due.

John Jeavons, the engineman, who was committed for the wilful murder of three men at the Paget's Croft Colliery, near Bilston, by cutting the winding-rope, has, after a protracted trial at the Stafford Assizes, been acquitted. The jury were satisfied that some one had wilfully cut the rope, but the evidence against Jeavons being of a circumstantial character, they did not feel justified in consigning him to death. It is singular that no single mining case has been entered for trial at the present Assizes.

At the last meeting of the Dudley and Midland Geological Society for the season, held at Dudley, on Tuesday (Professor Beckett in the chair), Mr. H. Johnson, of Dudley, read an interesting paper, chiefly directed to the consideration of the question of the existence of other beds of coal in the South Staffordshire district than those now explored, especially under what is known as the Permian formation. Mr. Johnson said—"At West Bromwich a large area of valuable thick coal below the Permian has for many years been in successful operation at a depth of from 250 to 400 yards. The spirited undertaking of the late Earl of Dartmouth at the Heath Pit, West Bromwich, was the first in this district to unravel the mystery of the existence of the thick coal underneath the Permian. This took place in 1832, at a cost of nearly 30,000l. Since then many more extensive sinkings have been prosecuted to the same end, and with the same successful results, but at considerably less cost and trouble, on account of the experience gained, and from the improvement in mining implements. It is worthy of remark that at Messrs. Chance's Glass Works the thick coal lies at a depth of 400 yards, is of its regular character and thickness, and no appearance of any fault in the direction of Smethwick or Birmingham, and having a slight southerly dip. This being the case, may we not fairly calculate upon the seam continuing not only in a direction taken in the ground between Oldbury and Smethwick on to Warley Abbey, and thence into the little peninsula of coal measures that jut out from the main body of the coal field near Warley Castle (near Harborne), which would give an area of six square miles? From the fact of the thick coal existing beneath the Permian in one place, it is only reasonable to expect that it exists under the Permian in another, supposing the geological conditions are in every way analogous. Again, on looking to the south end of the coal field, there will be seen a vast extent of Permian overlying the coal measures, equal to about 15 square miles, with the coal measures at the cropping out against the Lickey Hill. . . . Besides the outlying unexplored districts, there is a Permian extending from Himley to near Cannock, a distance of nine miles, under which there is the great probability of the existence of coal. The study of probable connection of the South Staffordshire and Shropshire coal fields would be vastly assisted by members of this society being particular in properly labelling all fossils collected in either coal fields in order to determine their respective analogies, and thereby, probably, the relative beds of coal or ironstone in either district." He also observed—"Among the topics for the future consideration of the society I would mention the desirability of endeavouring to establish a connection between the thick coal where last seen at Smethwick at a depth of 400 yards, and the outcrop of coal of similar thickness (10 yards) at the Hawkesbury Colliery, near Coventry; and as to the shallow and deep coals of Cannock Chase, so analogous to the deep and bench coal



at Tamworth, whether a connection between these two districts cannot be satisfactorily established. Jukes, in his valuable and interesting memoir of the South Staffordshire coal field, presuming upon a certain thickness of New Red and Permian existing between this coal field and that of Warwickshire and Shropshire, states that it may probably be 1000 yards deep to the coal in each case, and I have shown in the previous part of this paper that it may with equal probability be only half that depth, and thereby bring these two immense tracts easily within the reach of improved mining machinery." Mr. Johnson was warmly cheered on concluding his paper, and Professor Beckett warmly elucidated it as containing suggestions and information of a most valuable character.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 19.—The weather here has continued very cold and stormy since our last. Some branches of the Coal Trade have improved a little, but many of the large collieries are still very inadequately employed. On the Wear many complaints are heard of slackness. The Ryhope and Monkwearmouth Collieries have only been working about three days per week of late, and at Cassop and other large Wear collieries a similar state of things has prevailed. Two more men have died from the effects of the Coxledge Colliery explosion, making 22 deaths in all from this unfortunate occurrence. The feeling of the public appears to be (and this has been pretty freely expressed by some portion of the public press) that the enquiry before the coroner was rather hurried over, and that another day, at least, ought to have been devoted to it, and other witnesses examined, such as viewers, mining engineers, &c. A very large fleet of vessels, of various sizes and classes, have left the Tyne lately, and, as the wind has moderated considerably, successful passages may be expected, at any rate, from the north-east coast. Shipping is plentiful in the north-east ports at present, and consequently freights are low. From the Tyne to London they are now quoted 5s. 6d. per ton afloat, and 6s. 7d. per ton wharf, and to other ports in proportion.

A serious accident occurred a few days ago to the machinery at the North Seaton Colliery, near Blyth. One of the ropes in the shaft attached to the winding-engine having broken, the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft, and the weight of the other cage and rope took the engine out of the control of the engineman, and went also again down the shaft. The balance apparatus was, consequently, also carried into the engine-house, so that the damage to the shaft, engine-house, &c., was serious. Fortunately no person received the least injury, but the works will be laid off some time.

On Tuesday the Poor Law Assessment Committee met at South Shields, to hear the adjourned appeal of the owners of Harton and Hilda Collieries, against the sums at which they were respectively rated for the township of Harton, and the township of Whitburn, in the new valuation list, under the Parish Assessment Act, 1862. Mr. Wm. Anderson presided as Chairman, Mr. Salmon as clerk. The collieries were represented by Mr. W. S. Daglish, solicitor, Newcastle, and the township by Mr. Moore (Maxwell and Moore). After some discussion, a basis of rating was agreed upon for Harton, and the Whitburn rating was by consent, and subject to the approval of the Board of Guardians, left to the decision of an eminent mining engineer.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

In the Haute-Marne, quotations for pig have recovered their firmness; different purchasers have presented themselves at the same time, producers have not hesitated to advance their rates, and business has been done at 5l. 8s., 5l. 10s., and even 5l. 12s. per ton. Considerable quantities of English pig are now sold at St. Dizier, the quotations being for No. 1, 5l. 4s.; for No. 3, 4l. 8s.; and for refined, 4l. 6s. 9d. per ton. The demand for iron is only very small, and Paris, which formerly took a considerable quantity, has of late purchased but sparingly. Wood-produced iron has brought 9l. 4s. to 9l. 12s.; rolled iron obtained from mixed pig, 8l. 16s. to 9l.; and hammered, 10l. 16s. per ton. Iron-wire continues in good demand. The mean prices paid for combustibles by the ironworks of the Haute-Marne are returned as follows:—Washed coke for foundries, 1l. 10s. 5d.; hard coke for blast-furnaces, 1l. 8s. 10d.; tender coke, 1l. 6s. 10d.; coal of the Nord for puddling-furnaces and refining fires, 18s. 10d. per ton. It is M. de Wendel who among the industrialists of the Moselle group works has conceived the bold idea of establishing a depot for French iron at Havre, which is the very stronghold of importations from England. The forces of the Moselle group have secured, at 8l. 8s. per ton, the order for the iron required for the re-construction of the buildings of the market of the Temple, at Paris. The production of steel is extending on all sides. Thus the works of Munsterhausen, in the Moselle group, which for some time have manufactured the steel known as German, have been making arrangements for producing cast-steel on the Bessemer process, and will speedily devote themselves to the fabrication of axles and tyres for railway engines and carriages. The Vienna forges in the Isère have obtained a contract on the account of the Italian Government for armour-plates, to be used for two frigates now in course of construction. A report has obtained currency, that a company is about to found metallurgical establishments in the centre of France, carrying on at one and the same time coke-furnaces, blast-furnaces, and rolling-works. The Imperial Senate has been recently occupied during two sittings with a petition from 26 forgers, complaining of the application which is made of the decree of 1857, concerning the introduction, free of duty, of iron intended to be re-exported. The order of the day was adopted with regard to the petition, by which we infer that the Senate took no action with regard to it, but passed on to the next subject for consideration. The free introduction of iron destined for re-exportation is based upon a system of equivalence, which does not take account of the metals employed, but requires that the party interested in a warrant should export a weight of manufactured articles equal in weight to that of the raw material which he has imported. From this point of view traffic in warrants is regarded as legitimate.

Affairs in copper have been less animated at Paris, but quotations are, nevertheless, firmly maintained; English in plates has realised 90l.; Lake Superior, 104l.; and rough Chilean, 86l. 10s. per ton. The reports from Havre do not note any change of importance. The state of affairs has not changed at Hamburg; orders are not wanting, but prices have been put at such an extremely low point that their execution is difficult. An importation is noticed of about 20 tons of Drontheim-Itzras, and another parcel of about 12 tons of refined Chilean has also arrived. The firmness of the Berlin and Cologne markets is maintained, and there are certain symptoms of an approaching rise. At Berlin, tin Prussian and English copper are very firm; and other descriptions have also maintained former rates. The sales of tin effected during the last few days at Amsterdam and Rotterdam have been tolerably numerous, and various lots have changed hands at 72½ to 73½; at this last price there remained, however, very few sellers. Affairs at Paris have been limited to the supply of strictly consumptive wants; nevertheless, an amelioration is remarked in the rates current for Banca and Detroit, which are quoted, the former at 128l. and the latter at 126l. per ton. At Marseilles, the quotation both for Banca and English is 122l. per ton. The article has obtained high prices at Hamburg in the execution of small orders. Berlin and Cologne have remained without change, but the London market has been weak, and the demand has been strictly limited to the requirements of consumption; rough French has made 22l. and rough Spanish 22½. per ton. Stockholm has brought 11½ to 12l. at Rotterdam. Lead has maintained preceding rates at Genoa, but the demand has been moderate; the lead of the district has been selling in auctions at 19l. 16s. per ton. Berlin has witnessed no change in lead. At Hamburg, the article has been in favour; soft German has been offered for sale, stocks being everywhere small, and some orders received have only been executed at full rates. Business in zinc has been less active at Paris, and rough Silesian has fallen from 19l. to 18l. 16s. At Hamburg, prices have been well sustained, in consequence of the firmness of holders; the stock amounted on March 1 to 10,000 tons, as compared with 7200 tons at the corresponding period of 1862. At Breslau, the article has remained calm.

We turn to Belgium. The Bonne Esperance Colliery Company, carrying on workings at Montigny-sur-Sambre, near Charleroi, continues to publish monthly reports of its operations. Thus, in February, 1863, 11,092 tons of coal, the extraction of which involved an outlay of 2901l., were raised. This sum was increased by transport expenses, commission, general charges, &c., to 3268l.; and a further outlay of 162l. was made for preparatory works, buildings, shaft-sinking, &c., making an aggregate outlay of 3730l. On the other hand, the colliery realised 922l. showing a profit of 1394l. for the month. The profits in January were 1645l., so that a total surplus of 2939l. was attained for the two months. The United Collieries Company at Quaregnon pays a dividend of 10s. per 10l. share, or 5 per cent. per annum, for the exercise 1862. A royal decree, dated the 6th inst., authorises the Silesian Company to make some additions to its ironworks in the commune of Tilleur, and for which it solicited official approval last June. Another decree, dated three days previously, authorises the establishment of a company, to be called the Austro-Belgian Metallurgical Company, and approves the statutes which have been drawn up. Several companies were formed in Belgium, a few years since, for the construction of a railway plant, and their operations seem about to take a very great extension, as enlarging their original ideas and intentions, they now undertake not merely the delivery of the carriages and trucks required for railways, but some of them have also entered into general contracts for the complete equipment of way, the supply of all the fixed or rolling plant, and even the construction of works. Contracts of this kind have been concluded for Italian lines, and others are in course of negotiation for the establishment of lines in Switzerland. Belgium will thus soon possess great contracting houses, similar to those which have long existed in England, and which have participated in the construction of railway lines in every part of Europe, so that new elements are assured for the industrial activity of the country. This excellent result has been obtained in consequence of the great confidence which Belgian capitalists have displayed in the obligations of foreign companies. The greater number of the companies established for the creation of new railways in Spain, Italy, and other countries, have been accustomed to pay in paper—that is, in shares and obligations—the contractors charged either with works, or the delivery of plant; and if Belgian contractors had not found the money market of their country sufficiently confiding to enable them to realise these values in specie, their operations would, probably, have been completely paralysed. The Belgian Government has fully appreciated the high importance of the course followed by Belgian capitalists, and so far from opposing it, it has facilitated the negotiation of foreign values, by according to them the right of official quotation on the Bourse; although, at the same time, by a wise restriction, this permission was only granted to those foreign companies which had concluded contracts with Belgian industrialists. From a siderurgical point of view, the development of the operations of great Belgian contractors possesses extreme importance, as by this means several deliveries of rails have been obtained. Among new transactions which may be noticed this week, is a contract for rails concluded by the Syndicate of Works for the Central Netherlands Railway, while M. de Dorlodot Frères have obtained a contract for 1000 tons of rails for the Zeebe and Brugse Railway (to be delivered in May), and 400 tons for the maintenance of way on the Maestricht and Aix-la-Chapelle Railway. The re-appearance of warrants has revived the delivery of merchants' iron into France. The export of fine-grained iron into the east of France is increasing, it being sought after to replace wood-produced pig. Some transactions have been concluded at Charleroi at 3l. 16s. per ton; casting pig remains at 3l. 12s. to 3l. 14s. per ton, with a margin of 2s. per number. Mixed refined pig has brought 3l., and refined hard iron 3l. 4s. per ton. Among the host of joint-stock enterprises which have sprung up in Belgium during the last few years is one known as the "Société des Capitalistes Réunis dans un but de Mutualité Industrielle," and this undertaking has held its annual meeting during the last few days. The principle on which the company proceeds is to secure investments in a number of other enterprises, and also to grant loans on shares.

The long and dreary commercial depression which the American war has involved has affected in some measure some concerns in which the company is interested; but, nevertheless, the results obtained in 1862 were, on the whole, satisfactory, and a dividend of 2l. 2s. per 20l. share will be paid for the year. The ordinary revenue of the portfolio has been affected by the unfavourable circumstances which weigh specially upon coal mining industry; but this falling off has been more than compensated for by profits obtained from the realisation of shares. The total investments of the company now comprise 647,622l., and the reserve fund amounted, Dec. 31, 1862, to 60,195l. The company is interested in the following collieries:—Cochendat du Flénu, Crachet et Ploquoy, Haut-Flénu, Bousse-Sainte-Croix-Sainte-Oaire, Mousson-Fontaine, Réunis de Charleroi, Longierne, Levant du Flénu, Produits de Flénu, Val-Benoit, and Carabinier. It has also investments in the Couillet, Châtelineau, and Sclésilablan-furnaces, ironworks and collieries, and the East Belgian, the Dendre and Waes, the Antwerp and Rotterdam, and other railway undertakings.

We return to the recent work of M. Dalloz on mining property and the legal organisation in force in reference thereto. Legislation on mines has given rise to numerous theoretical systems. The most ancient is that of accession, which considers the surface proprietor to have also a right of property to any minerals which may be found upon an estate by virtue of the principle that property above gives a right to property below. The principle most generally adopted is the domainality of mines, which implies that mines are only ordinary domains, the right of property of which belongs to the State. This system has recently been revived and strengthened with new considerations by M. Le Hardy de Beaulieu. "The value of a mine," says the eminent Mons professor, "only comes to it from the midst in which it is placed, and this midst only arises from the slow and prolonged labour of the entire nation during numerous generations." M. de Beaulieu concludes from this that the value belongs to that which has created it,—that is, to the nation itself, personified in the State. M. Dalloz protests against the too absolute consequences of this reasoning, observing:—"If from the fact that the value of a mine not worked depends on the domainality of mines, it necessarily follows that the State must be considered proprietor of it in the full acceptance of the word, and the value of lands appropriated and cultivated depends also on the same social midst—that is, the institutions which in every civilised country guarantee the right of property, means of communication, the development of population, the commercial system, and improvements in the processes of culture—the State must be considered by the same motives proprietor of all the lands of the kingdom." This theory, very dangerous in its principle, is not less so in its practical consequences, for, the State being considered as proprietor of mineral wealth, it would be fair to conclude that that mineral wealth must profit before every other consideration; in other words, that the workings of mines must be exclusively in its hands. M. Dalloz protests against such a right with much reason and force. The positive legislation of most countries has adopted with regard to mines a system of royalties; but the law of April 24, 1810, which governs mines in France and Belgium, has consecrated, on the other hand, the principle of the right of the surface proprietor, whose sanction is a quota of the products of the mine, a sanction which, it is well to recognise, is almost illusory, but which suffices, nevertheless, to establish the principle. But while admitting thus the right of the landed proprietor, the law of 1810 gives the State, in the general interest of society, to which the good working of mines is in the highest degree important, power to acquire from a proprietor, for an indemnity, his right to a mine, in order to confer it by means of a concession upon other persons offering greater guarantees. This is, in fact, only a particular form of expropriation in the general interest of the public; and M. Batlle, in a work on the economic doctrines of the illustrious Turgot, asks why the ordinary rules of expropriation have not been always adopted in this regard, and why has not the appreciation of the indemnity due to the landed proprietor been submitted to a jury? We must devote yet another paragraph to this interesting subject.

#### TYWARNHAILE MINE.

Under the new management this mine seems now to be fairly on the way to success. Like all the rich and profitable mines of this country, it has gone through the hands of several companies, until at last it holds out the prospect of similar results in a moderate time. The mine is well found in the most complete and powerful machinery, there being two 70-inch pumping-engines, and three others for hauling, crushing, and stamping, all erected and at work. The bottom of the mine (100 fms.) has recently been reached, and in forking and clearing the levels the late company returned upwards of 20,000l. worth of copper ore, having opened only a very small extent of new ground on the course of the lode. Mr. Francis Pryor, of Idreth, inspected the mine about two months ago. He states:—"The 100 east of Gardner's shaft, is extended east of about 10 fms., where the lode has a very promising appearance, and producing good stones of ore. At this point there are no means, however, of working to any advantage until a portion of the water is drawn by some other plan, so as to assist Gardner's engine, this being the deepest part of the mine, as well as the depot for the water. Bennett's shaft, which is 25 fms. further east than Gardner's, is down to the 100. I learned from one of the men who formerly worked in this shaft that it was sunk from the 90 to the 100 in a good lode of ore. I attach much importance to this part of the mine, if energetically opened up; I do not, however, mean the deeper levels only, but the shallow ones as well. The 90, east of this shaft about 25 fms., will produce fully 3 tons of ore per fm., and it is my opinion that the 100 east of this shaft will produce more. I would here remark that this end has been driven through a dead or unproductive piece of ground until lately; and, judging from the 80, as well as what has been stopped away in the bottom of the same, it is my opinion that the 90 is now near the run of ore ground, and an early improvement may, therefore, be expected in this level. The 80 is driven 50 fms. east of Bennett's shaft; this end passed through a good lode of ore for 20 fms. in advance of the 90; it has, however, been poor for the last 5 fms. driving, but it is yet to be proved if the whole of the lode is carried or otherwise. My opinion is that they have not done so, and would, therefore, strongly recommend the resuming of this level at once." He also describes other points of the lode, and recommends as to the mode of working to be adopted, Mr. Pryor remarks:—"The chances of success in this mine depend in a great measure on the spirited development of the property. There are three distinct bunches of ore—at Bennett's, James's, and Haynes's shafts; but if carried out by the driving of levels from either of these shafts separately, it will, in my opinion, never pay; but if carried out by driving from each shaft at the same time, and sinking works when necessary, as well as driving east and west from the same, so as to communicate with the different levels, and thus cut open the ground fast, and should the ore continue to last down (and I see no reason why it should not), then I consider there are really great chances. But I must here insert a word of caution, and that is, that the (now late) company have taken away about 20,000l. worth of ore, they have scarcely opened out any ground; and what I see of the mode of working adopted by the former party, it must have been for a very considerable time, more for the purpose of abandoning the mine, than for the effectual carrying out of the same."

Captain Pascoe, of South Wales Franks, also inspected the mine a short time ago, and he writes:—"Some of the ends can be driven at once, when discoveries may be made; and looking at the quantity of tribute that may be set throughout the mine, which will materially assist in the future operations of the concern, and looking at all the points, I consider the undertaking worth the only money required." He also describes other points of the lode, and recommends as to the mode of working to be adopted, Mr. Pryor remarks:—"The chances of success in this mine depend in a great measure on the spirited development of the property. There are three distinct bunches of ore—at Bennett's, James's, and Haynes's shafts; but if carried out by the driving of levels from either of these shafts separately, it will, in my opinion, never pay; but if carried out by driving from each shaft at the same time, and sinking works when necessary, as well as driving east and west from the same, so as to communicate with the different levels, and thus cut open the ground fast, and should the ore continue to last down (and I see no reason why it should not), then I consider there are really great chances. But I must here insert a word of caution, and that is, that the (now late) company have taken away about 20,000l. worth of ore, they have scarcely opened out any ground; and what I see of the mode of working adopted by the former party, it must have been for a very considerable time, more for the purpose of abandoning the mine, than for the effectual carrying out of the same."

The late proprietors have shown their confidence by subscribing largely for the new capital, and a considerable number of shares have been taken by parties in the locality, one firm alone, largely connected with mining for many years, holding one-sixth of the whole number. It should be mentioned that the dues are at the very low rate of 1s. 6d. per ton, which is a most considerable advantage to the Duke, they will be found advantageous to the company in calculating their expenses.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has returned to its wonted activity, which was partially suspended by holiday occasions on the part of the Royal Exchange and the City of London. There appears to have been a large amount of business transacted during the week, and the transactions more numerous consequent on the usual fortnightly account day, which took place on Tuesday last, and being more ordinary heavy. There was a short delivery of several stocks on to-day, but many of which have since been arranged, among such may be named NORTH ROSEKRAE, WHEAL SETON, GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, EAST CARADON, &c.

WHEAL SETONS have fluctuated, but left off firmer at advanced rates.—COPPER HILLS have experienced a considerable decline, and although improved have not reached their former price.—TINCROFT, CLIFFORD, and EAST BASSET have advanced, and in general the SOUTH TOLGUS (GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS) have receded.—ILLOGAN, STRAY PARK, WEST STRAY PARK, and NORTH BASSET have been in good request, and several heavy transactions have been effected.—EAST CAIN BREA, BUTLER, and COOK'S KITCHEN have fluctuated, but the latter shows a firmer tendency.—NORTH ROSEKRAE have been extensively dealt in at varied quotations.—NORTH CROFTY, NORTH TREKERRY, and NORTH DOWNS have been rather quiet; but several transactions in each have been done.—SOUTH CROFTY have been more in request, and prices advanced.—CALVADACKS have improved, with a steady enquiry for the shares.—EAST ROSEKRAE and HARTLEY have been in good request; but several fluctuations have been experienced.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, BASSET, and WENDON GOSWOLD have been in good demand, and prices advanced.—ST. JUST UNITED, CAIN-YORTH, and STURNEY and CARNALL have been done at nominal rates.—WHEAL GYLLA, PROVIDENCE, and EAST GYLLA continue in request at buyers' prices.—SOUTH CARADON have been done at advanced rates.—EAST CARADON have receded, in consequence of the reported falling off in the counter lode.—MARKET VALLEY, LUDCOTT, and GOSWOLD have been fairly dealt in at present prices.—GLASGOW CARADON and WEST CARADON have changed hands; also, MARY ANN, TRELAUNY, and HERODSFOT, at market quotations.—WHEAL EDWARDS have experienced a great rise, but subsequently receded.—CHERRY and WEST MARY ANN have been freely sought for at improved rates, but left off weaker.—EAST RUSSELL, DRAKE WALLS, and HINGSTON DOWNS are offered at lower rates.

At WHEAL EDWARDS, the new south lode has been cut through, and found to be 5½ ft. wide, with full 40l. per fm. At the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 224l. 16s., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The mine generally is looking well.—MARKET VALLEY has sold 420 tons (computed), which realised 1297l. 5s. 6d.—At NORTH PHOENIX, it is rumoured that an improvement has taken place in the 120, but the particulars have not yet transpired.

EAST BASSET and HARTLEY are represented to be of a most satisfactory and encouraging character; and although no very valuable discovery has been made, the several points now being prosecuted are, doubtless, all tending to important results, especially the 40 cross-cut north, which is approaching a large and interesting lode, with easier ground. The rise in the bed of the 40 is still very good, and likely to continue. The 55 east is progressing satisfactorily, and will soon get under the winze going down in bottom of the 40, the sinking of which is much impeded at present by the influx of water.

WEST CONDERBOUR quarterly account, held on Monday last, showed a debit balance of 850l. 4s. 5d., and a call of 2s. 2d. per share was made. The general report is of an encouraging nature, holding out much promise on the completion of the several points in course of operation.

FERN-AN-DEE UNITED continues to look well; the lode in the shaft is valued at 60l. per fm. for tin for the length; the north wall has not yet been reached. The 120 end west is worth 40l. per fm., and the same level east is improving in appearance, and producing good stones of tin. The 100 end west is worth 16l. per fm.; and all the other productive ends and stopes are looking much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL SETON.—The following is an epitome of a report recently furnished by a respectable and intelligent agent to a shareholder:—"The lode in the 150 cross-cut has been cut into about 15 inches, intermixed with copper and tin throughout, and letting down the water freely, which will drain the level, and facilitate the sinking of the winze going down through a good bunch of ore. The sump-winses sink-

ing below the 140, is yielding 15 tons of ore per fm. The 140 east, on the north east, is worth full 6 tons per fm., with every indication of further improvement. The 140 west has been driven 20 fathoms from the cross-cut, and the lode is yielding from 2 to 4 tons per fm., and looking very promising. "Prideaux" winze, sinking below the 140, on the south lode, is worth 5 tons per fm.; winze down about 8 fathoms. The pitches throughout the mine are looking well, and producing fair quantities of ore." He further states—"I am of opinion the improvement in the 140 east is a new shot of ore, altogether a splendid lode." By advice received yesterday, it is stated that the sump-winses on the north counter is worth 17 tons per fm.; the 140 east, from 6 to 7 tons; the 140 west, from 2 to 3 tons per fm. "Prideaux" winze is worth from 1 to 2 tons per fm. The north counter lode, cut into by the 150 cross-cut, is 3½ feet wide, good for tin; they are now driving north, and expect to meet with a good course of copper ore.

EAST ROSEKRAE continues to look remarkably well; the lode in the shaft, which has been split up into branches, appears to be coming together, when a good lode may be anticipated. The 65 west is still split up into three parts, but from present appearances likely to unite shortly; the south part is valued at 10l. per fathom. The 65 east continues the same as last noticed. The stopes below are worth 16l. per fathom. The same level west is worth 30l. per fathom, and improving. The winze is valued at 25l. per fathom. The different stopes continue to look well.

WHEAL PHOENIX (Brea): The 51 west is producing good stones of tin, and looking very promising for improvement. The winze is communicated with the 50, and the men have commenced to stop the back, which is worth 10l. per fathom. The 40 west will pay for driving, and the same level west is looking highly promising for a great improvement. There is a branch of copper ore 10 in. wide in the end. The prospects generally are more favourable than for some time past.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS is reported to have improved. The lode in the shaft is of a most encouraging character, and in the western end is larger, and will pay well for driving; and, from present appearances, there is every probability of a good course of ore being laid open, although this is only in the 15, but from the nature of the lode at this point, and the sink below that level, there is every reason to believe that a very great discovery on the shaft being sunk a little deeper, as the general appearances improve as they go down.

ST. JUST CONSOLS: By an oversight last week the remarks intended for this mine were headed "St. Just United;" but all persons having the slightest acquaintance with the latter must have understood that they were applied to the former. Capt. Cartwright, in a letter dated the 13th, states that in four months he "shall get one stamping-mill at work, and have miners working on tin four tin lodes," and, having stamps on the mines, can return the tin very cheap. We have a fine run of mines, and can soon be returning tin to pay cost." It is understood that the applications for shares have been numerous, and that the tin, which is of an unusual respectable character, is rapidly approaching towards completion.

ST. JUST UNITED: The shaftmen are engaged in fixing a plunger-lift in the 40, which when completed will soon fork the water to the bottom level, which is about 20 fms. deeper. Preparations are being made to bring Oates's shaft into working order. The shaft was sunk about 60 years ago through some good tin ground, and from what has been seen of the lode there is an immense run of tin ground, which will be laid open, the whole cleared and in working order, in about a month hence, when a large quantity of tin will be ready for drawing. The several lodes where operations are being carried on are looking highly satisfactory, with continual improvement in the development of the same. The present returns are more than paying costs, which will be limited to about 15 tons of tin per month, until arrangements are made for more extensive operations, both on the tin and copper lodes.

DAIKEN MINE: It is gratifying to learn that the recent decision at the Cardigan Assizes, in relation to this mine, has placed all matters in connection with the late company in an equitable and legitimate position. It is to be regretted that any minor or its representatives should have recourse to legal proceedings to establish their rights; but in the present case nothing but a powerful and legal arm could administer justice to all parties. The arrangements arrived at will place this valuable property in a position unknown for years; and, being now divested of all that has encumbered its progress and improvement, there is little doubt but that Darren will resume its position among the richest mines of the principality. A new lease, direct from the landholder, a newly arranged management, with new measures altogether, will place a different appearance on the mine in a few months. The underground prospects continue good, and, with the discoveries recently made, there is no apprehension as to the profits and permanency of the mine.

ROADING WATER: The operations going on are of the most satisfactory and encouraging character; and, although the workings are on a limited scale, still the opening of the Orchard and Grady lodes fully demonstrates the necessity of the employment of a full force of operatives. These lodes have shown progressive improvements from the very first commencement; and, taking into consideration the importance and value of their composition, in connection with the other numerous lodes which traverse this extensive tract, there is more than ordinary cause to desire their complete development, more especially as a very valuable discovery of a rich course of copper ore has taken place in the adjoining mine.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—Business in the market for mining shares during the week has not been so active nor so extensive as of late; the settlement of the fortnightly account on Tuesday, which was rather heavy, especially in one or two favourite stocks, so much engrossed the attention of the dealers that up to now business has not assumed its wonted course. Money continues in full supply at and under the Bank's minimum. Metals are unaltered; copper is flat and tin is firm; the position of the latter market is somewhat limited as the demand is good; a considerable further rise may be looked for. The features of the share market have been a continuous rise in TINCROFT, a strong demand for NORTH CROFTY, a large speculative business in NORTH ROSEKRAE, and a heavy fall in EAST CARADON. In this latter mine the report for the week exhibits a falling off in the 70 east, last valued at 90l., now at 85l.; the aggregate value of the ends last week was 228l., now 190l.—ends good enough. The continuous fall in the standard for copper ore has as much to do with the fall as the temporary change in the value of the end, for the mine is far above such ephemeral influences. EAST CAIN BREA shares are unchanged in quotations. The agents are of opinion that the new lode has been cut in the 60; the south lode, in the western part, is worth 2 tons per fathom. WHEAL UREX is likely to be a good lode; the lode in the 76 fathom level east is 8 feet wide, raked throughout with copper ore, and of the most promising character; the sinking of the shaft has been resumed. SOUTH CAIN BREA is looking better; the lode recently cut is worth nearly 50l. per fathom for the part carried. WHEAL HARRIETTS have been more offered, and have fallen 10s. per share. WHEAL EDWARDS in the early part of the week rose to 4l., but subsequently declined; a new lode of importance has been cut. COOK'S KITCHEN have fallen about 3l. per share, chiefly on realisations by a large holder. SETONS have maintained the late rise. DAVEN GREAT CONSOLS never looked so well. This mine is in a position to return copper ore cheaper than any mine in Cornwall, but the gloomy state of the copper market must affect their dividends. The great future of Cornish mining is doubtless for tin, and the great present and future district is Camborne. To quote the language of your Truro Correspondent, in his excellent letter in your last week's Journal, is an explanation intelligible to any one conversant with commerce, and even ignorant of mining:—"So far from having unbottomed the metallic riches of the lodes, the deepest mine (Dolcoath) is the richest in the district, and the richest part of Dolcoath is the bottom; mines which a few years ago were reckoned about the poorest in the county have gradually developed themselves, and have become not only the most profitable of the day, but show future resources hitherto entirely without parallel in any metallic mines whatever." It is by no means impossible that this district may even see out our coal fields, and that, as Britain was first heard of in the world as the source of tin, so this metal may remain the last representative of our enormous mineral productions." This strong testimony is borne out by facts, and fully justifies the strongest recommendations to intending investors in mining property to buy into Tincroft, Dolcoath, North Crofty, &c. TINCROFT shares can be readily purchased in the market to pay a high percentage for money; but if they could only be bought to pay 10 per cent., I know of no more desirable investment, for the mine is only in its infancy. The report for the month is as follows:—"The mine is in a position to return copper ore cheaper than any mine in Cornwall, but the gloomy state of the copper market must affect their dividends. The great future of Cornish mining is doubtless for tin, and the great present and future district is Camborne. 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**THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), TAVISTOCK, DEVON.**  
Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.  
Capital, £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.  
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and £1 on allotment.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hare and Whitfield, 1, Mitre-court, Temple.  
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.  
BROKERS—Septimus Parrott, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.  
MANAGER—Captain George Richards.  
SECRETARY—Mr. H. Brook.  
OFFICE—11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

The object of this company is to purchase the freehold estate of Colcharton, and to develop its mineral wealth. The estate is surrounded by productive mines, being bounded on nearly three sides by the Devon Great Consols, and on the remaining portion by the Bedford United and Wheal Crebor. Four main lodes of the above mines pass through the estate, intersected by a cross-course and counter lode. It consists of 67 acres of well cultivated land, with homestead, &c., and the purchase will be effected for £10,000 in cash, and £50,000 in shares, leaving £10,000 for working capital. The quays on the Tamar, being only 2½ miles distant, offer great facilities for carriage. Large profits may reasonably be anticipated from land so rich in minerals, considering the entire exemption of this company from the usual royalties, and that the adjoining Devon Great Consols returns £200 in yearly dividends on each £1 share, after paying royalties. Favourable reports have been obtained from the best authorities. The following is from the manager of the Devon Great Consols:—

"Devon Great Consols Mine, Oct. 21, 1862.—At your request, I have surveyed the Colcharton mining site, in the parish of Tavistock. This property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the most productive mines of the Tavistock district, and the geological features are precisely similar. It is bounded on the north, east, and west by the southern portion of the Devon Great Consols, and south by Wheal Crebor; and comprises within its limits the Devon Great Consols Wheal Thomas lode, and the Tavistock, as well as the main lode of the Bedford United Mines. It is also traversed by the Wheal Crebor cross-course, and, being in the midst of the good mines above mentioned, there is every probability of its proving a successful speculation. JAMES RICHARDS.  
Many other reports, with prospectuses and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the office of the company, and of the broker.

#### FURTHER ISSUE OF SHARES.

At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Great Devon and Bedford Mining Company (Limited), held at the London Tavern, on the 9th inst., it was resolved that the SHARE LIST be RE-OPENED to the public until Capt. Richards, the manager, commences operations at the mine, when the list will be finally closed.  
H. BROOK, Sec.

#### NORTH DELABOLE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

The remainder in calls, as required, of 10s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months, of which due notice will be given.

#### DIRECTORS.

G. BRAGINTON, Esq. (Messrs. Braginton, Rimginton, and Co.), Torrington, Devon, Director of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company (Limited).  
E. J. BLUMENTHAL, Esq. (Messrs. J. Blumenthal Sons), 58, Fenchurch-street.  
EDWARD F. ELLIOT, Esq., The Mount, Harrow (late Chief Magistrate of Madras).  
Lieut.-Col. G. M. GUMM, 21, Beaumont-street, W.  
F. B. B. NATUSCH, Esq., 20, St. John's Place, E.C. (Director of the English and Irish Bank, 20, St. John's Place, E.C.).  
W. S. ROSEVEAR, Esq., Boscastle, Cornwall.

BANKERS—English and Irish Bank, 20, St. John's Place, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton and Ommanney, 8, Basinghall-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Ross, Bedford, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.

SECRETARY—C. N. NIXON, Esq.

OFFICES—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to work the North Delabole, Bowthick, and Trenouth Quarries, near Camelford, Cornwall, which are now united under the above title. The North Delabole Quarry is at present in work, and has been worked with great profit for many years, but, being a private firm, and only to the extent of the water-power on the property. The face of this quarry is at present 200 ft. high by 140 ft. long, and contains a vein of excellent slate traversing its whole length, and 85 ft. deep. The vein is divided into three runs; the upper containing 40 ft. of good slate, valued at £10 per fm.; the middle 22 ft. of slate of the finest quality, at £16 per fm.; and the under run containing 23 ft. of slate of the same quality and value as the upper. Fifty feet in breadth of this mass is now uncovered, ready for quarrying, and is valued at the sum of £31,808. From the face of the quarry to the boundary is 588 ft., and this portion is estimated to contain upwards of £250,000 worth of slate. (Vide Reports.)  
From the well-known character of the formation of this rock, and from the general contour of the land, no doubt is entertained by experienced and practical authorities that this vein is prolonged into Trenouth.

The roads to the present shipping port at Boscastle are established, pass close by the quarry boundary, and are in excellent condition.

The directors have agreed to purchase the leases of North Delabole, Bowthick, and Trenouth Quarries for the sum of £13,000, on the following terms:—£5000 in cash, and £8000 in paid-up shares of the company, these shares not to participate in dividends until after a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. has been declared on the other shares. This sum includes the plant and machinery now in use at North Delabole, as well as buildings on Trenouth, consisting of office, smithery, leats, tramways, and sheds for planing, &c.

The leases are for 21 years respectively (the Trenouth leases renewable for a period of 40 years), on favourable terms as regards rent, dues, and surface damage.

The excellent quality of the produce of North Delabole is well known, being sold as soon as raised, and it is now proposed, under the ablest engineering advice, and with the aid of steam and machinery to extend the present limited workings, and open up this vast and valuable mass of slate in the most effectual and economical manner, so as to maintain its present rate of profit, which is to be from 40 to 50 per cent.

Extracts from the reports of practical quarry managers are annexed.

Any further information may be obtained at the offices of the company, where the reports *in extenso*, a plan of the quarries, and specimens of the slate may be inspected.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the brokers, Messrs. ROSS, BEDFORD, and CO.; the solicitors, Messrs. SUTTON and OMMANNEY; Messrs. BRAGINTON, RIMGINTON, and COMPANY; Bankers, Torrington, Devon; and at the offices of the company.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF CAPTAIN BRNO.

The Bowthick (North Delabole) Quarries have been worked for the last 40 years very successfully, and yielded a profit of from 40 to 50 per cent. The slate is of the very best quality, even superior to that produced at the Old Delabole. This property, in connection with the Trenouth Quarry, and the piece of land you have obtained between the two, will enable you to carry out the works on a very extensive scale, by giving you ample space for depositing the waste; in this land you have also available water-power. The best layers of slate rock in this quarry, like all others in the neighbourhood, are known to run parallel to a lode or clay vein, and which has been followed to within about 100 yards of the Trenouth grant, therefore there cannot be a question as to its extending into that land; and if the latter property is properly laid out, in two years there will be as good quarries in the Trenouth quarry as are now being worked in the Bowthick; in fact, a glance at the ground will convince any practical man that quarries to an almost unlimited extent may be laid open in this piece of ground alone. After all my experience in slate quarries, particularly in this neighbourhood, I am convinced these quarries will become the Delabole of Cornwall. There are shipping ports very near to this property, from which slates in any quantity may be exported. Captain Tinney estimates the cost of removing the top or waste rock at 6s. per fm., which would not amount to £8000. From this statement it is, therefore, clear that, without extending the works, £284,000 worth of slate can be laid open for at most a sum of £8000, but in this extensive field any amount of capital may be profitably employed, varying from £15,000 to £100,000. The amount of annual profits will depend on the number of men employed, but the percentage will always be about the same upon any capital invested in this most promising undertaking.

#### EXTRACT OF REPORT FROM CAPT. TINNEY.

North Delabole Slate Works.—The writer of this report has had the managing of this quarry upwards of 30 years, in which time many thousands of pounds have been realised and paid over to the proprietors. About nine years ago a young man came with us as clerk; him I desired to keep the accounts of the quarry by themselves (debtor and creditor), which he did. We then found that the quarry was paying, and returning about 40 per cent. dividends for the money laid out, and I am certain that the previous years were equal to this. For a considerable time we have been opening and clearing a large piece, about 140 feet long by 50 feet wide; this quarry is just now getting into good slate, and is likely to turn out well. We have a depth to sink in this quarry about 85 feet; 63 ft. of this is what we call the upper run, and next to this is the best reach. This reach (or under run) is 22 ft. thick, and will turn out an abundance of best slate, which will bring a long price. I shall now refer to the dimensions and value of these two runs mentioned above, in the quarry we are now working.

140 by 50 by 63=2041 fms., value £10 per fm. £20,400 0 0

The Middle Piece, best reach.

140 by 50 by 22=712 fms., value £16 per fm. 11,408 0 0

Another Piece to follow, not yet open.

150 by 100 by 85=may. 64,000 0 0

Another at the same dimensions 64,000 0 0

Ditto ditto 64,000 0 0

Up to the Boundary.

150 by 88 by 85=may. 60,004 0 0

Total £283,812 0 0  
This includes all our right lengthwise; more may be added to the breadth if required, if the slate continues good westward, as it has proved to the east of these pieces, as I have no doubt that it will. The cost of raising, manufacturing, carriage to shipping place, &c., would be about half the value of the slate. I do not wish by any means to overstate this affair; I would rather be under. I am aware, if I am to manage this concern, my employers will look to me to fulfil what I propose. With regard to machinery, we have in time past worked, and still are working, this quarry with a water-wheel of small dimensions, and a horse-wheel. This is slow work, especially in the summer, when water is scarce. By all means let there be a steam-engine procured, (say) 22 or 24-hp. cylinder, which will hoist from our quarry (say) from 250 to 300 tons per day. There is a very convenient place where it can be fixed at once. The cost of coal to supply this machine would be about 12s. per day; oil, &c., would be requisite also. And I now address myself to the company, and will say this is the best speculation in quarrying in this neighbourhood. I say speculation, but it is not so, it is an assurance. The slate rock is in sight; come and see for yourselves. With regard to Trenouth, it is the general opinion of capitalists and quarrymen that there is a good slate work here. One thing in its favour is, it is near to us, and doubtless the same veins we have run in that direction also. Again, there is a good stream of water, which would be convenient for supplying machinery. In addition to this there is a large valley below, where rubble, &c., could be deposited.

#### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED.

REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED AND ADVERTISING METHODISED, by Mr. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.**—By an order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 12th day of March inst., on the petition of James Willis Gilbert, a contributory of the said company, and Joseph Mitchell, a contributory and also a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said East Wheal Damsel Mining Company should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

S. T. G. DOWLING, Redruth (Solicitor for the Petitioners).

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, March 13, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL FURSDON MINING COMPANY.**—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 11th day of April next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some commissioner of the said Court, or before any court, judge, justice, or any commissioner of one of the superior courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

W. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Truro, March 13, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.**—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 11th day of April next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some commissioner of the said Court, or before any court, judge, justice, or any commissioner of one of the superior courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated March 19, 1863.

#### MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

**MESSRS. W. HOSKEN RICHARDS AND A. BERRYMAN** are instructed by the Executors of the late Thomas Coulson, Esq., deceased, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Union Hotel, Penzance, on Thursday, the 24th of April, 1863, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the UNDERMENTIONED MINE SHARES, viz.:—

4 (160ths) in BOSOREN and BALLOWALL.  
5 (160ths) in WHEAL REETH.  
10 (100ths) in DUFFLO.  
20 (100ths) in TRUMPET CONSOLS.  
60 (1310ths) in BALLESWIDEN.  
3 (672ds) in DING DONG.  
3 (119ths) in BOSWEDDEN.  
1 (192d) in CARN GALVER.  
10 (124ths) in BOSCASWELL.  
2 (240ths) in BOSCEAN.  
40 (204ths) in CARNYORTH.  
30 (294ths) in SPEARNE CONSOLS.

Further particulars may be obtained of either of the auctioneers, Penzance.

Dated March 16, 1863.

#### GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY, ISLE OF MAN.

**MR. RABY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at his Auction Mart, Drummond-street, Douglas, on Thursday, the 16th April next, a NUMBER of SHARES in the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, the property of the late John Colton Tupper. By order of John Robert Oliver and W. Berrey, trustees of the said estate. The Auction to commence at Twelve o'clock.**

A. W. ADAMS, L. W. ADAMSON } Advocates.

#### THE TORRANEHILL MINERAL.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, A QUANTITY OF AT LEAST SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF THIS CELEBRATED MINERAL.

**MESSRS. P. BURN AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, within the sale rooms, 9, Exchange-place, Glasgow, at Twelve o'clock noon, on 16th April next, a LARGE QUANTITY of the MINERAL in question, in lots to suit purchasers. The quality will be equal uniformly to the best in the market. Samples will be seen, and particulars learned, on application to Messrs. P. BURN and Co.; or to Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, mineral manager for Mr. GILLESPIE, Torranehill House.**

P. BURN AND CO., Auctioneers.

#### CLEVELAND BLAST FURNACES.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A FREEHOLD ESTATE, commanding 16 ft. thick of the VALUABLE CLEVELAND BANDS OF IRON-STONE, the desire of the advertiser being the CO-OPERATION of a FEW GENTLEMEN to JOIN in the ERECTION of FURNACES on a most eligible site. A price is fixed for the freehold, the stone to stand only 3d. per ton, and will arrange to invest one-half the purchase in the works, and also bring in a practical capitalist, and at least one-fourth of the remaining required capital.**

The furnace being on the top of the stone itself, abundant water and slag deposit ground on the estate, coke, coal, and limestone at the minimum rate of the district, the Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway and a station in front of the pig beds, &c., present a combination for economic production not to be excelled.—Address, "H. C." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

#### SPECULATIVE MINERS.—TO LET, the VALUABLE MINERALS of a LARGE ESTATE, pleasantly situated on the YORKSHIRE COAST, near SCARBOROUGH, abounding with IRONSTONE of the Cleveland band, famous MUGRAVE CEMENT STONE, rich SEAMS of JET, ALUM ROCK, SHALE for making fire-bricks, &c. CLAS LIMESTONE, and capital FREESTONE for building purposes. A commodious manager's residence, offices, &c., paddock, garden, labourers' cottages, extensive outbuildings, &c. All or any portion to be had at a moderate royalty or rent.—Apply to Mr. HAMMOND, Peckham-rye, Surrey.

#### CHORE OR UMBER WORK FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE UMBER or CHORE WORK, in CORNWALL. The limits of the set are extensive, and the dues moderate. The ground has been worked by the present owners for 15 months, with very considerable profit, and they now sell because the undertaking is out of their usual line of business. The lode is easily worked, and has been sufficiently developed to enable parties to judge for themselves of its value. A commodious manager's residence, offices, &c., paddock, garden, labourers' cottages, extensive outbuildings, &c. All or any portion to be had at a moderate royalty or rent.—Apply to Mr. HAMMOND, Peckham-rye, Surrey.

#### FOR SALE, THREE STEAM BOILERS, 60 horse power each, on the Cornish plan, with domes on, by HICK and Sons, of Bolton, working at 40 lbs. pressure, under inspection of the Manchester Association for Prevention of Explosions. TWO 80 horse ditto, TWO 40 ditto, and THREE of 30 ditto. ONE 70 in. PUMPING CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, ONE 48 in. ditto, and ONE 45 in. DIRECT ACTING HIGH PRESSURE and CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILERS, &c., complete. The above articles are in good working order, and will be sold cheap, as in some instances their room is required for other purposes.—Apply to J. P. FORSTER, Queen's Chambers, Market-street, Manchester.

#### ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

#### TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES known as the RAVENHEDGE COPPER SMELTING WORKS, situated at ST. HELEN'S, with a wharf on the canal, and a branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.

The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about five acres are occupied by the works, the remainder being arable and pasture land.

The buildings comprise a series of very substantially erected, light, and lofty ground floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the advantage of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom. Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood at an almost nominal price, and labour is cheap and abundant.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSLEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; and Messrs. HARRISON and FINCH, 2, Gray's Inn, London.

#### IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.

#### SMYTH AND WASLEY'S MACHINERY FOR SPALLING AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE, &c.

A NEW AND USEFUL MACHINE, termed a PREPARATOR, has recently been patented by Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, having for its objects the SPALLING and SEPARATING the ORE from the STONE, and FORMING it into PROPER SIZES for PICKING, JIGGING, CRUSHING, &c., according to the nature and quality of the stuff.

The construction is simple, the bed on which the stuff is broken being made of cast-iron plates, about 14 in. deep, 2 in. wide on the top, and narrowing downwards, with wrought-iron steered edge bars on the top, the plates and bars being from 1½ in. to 2 in. apart, and can be regulated to any size, as may be required, through which plates the stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers upon perforated plates, which form it into different sizes, from 1½ in. cube downwards, which plates can also be regulated as may be required. The machine can be erected in connection with other machinery for about £15 per hammer, as driving power. Two, three, four, or any number of hammers may be had as required. Four of from 4 to 6 cwt. each will break about 1000 tons per month.

This invention well deserves public notice, as it will decidedly effect an economy of 70 per cent. over manual labour, together with a great advantage in the dispatch of work, performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical gentlemen, who have seen it at work at the Coed Mawr Pool Mines, fully corroborate the above statement.

The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms.

The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at 5s. per month, and the charge to be reduced proportionately according to the magnitude of the works, or the patent may be sold off to each mine district or county, as might be agreed on.

For future particulars, apply to Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, Coed Mawr Pool Mines, Llanrwst, North Wales; or to G. I. SOBER, Esq., 26a, Bucklersbury, E.C., London.

#### In Chancery.

**PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause Hardy against Moore, the CREDITORS and also the INCUMBRANCERS on the REAL ESTATE of EDWARD HARDY, formerly of HUASCO, in the state of CHILI, in SOUTH AMERICA, but late of FAIRLAWN, in the township of SHARROW, and parish of RIFON, in the county of YORK, Esq., who died in or about the month of November, 1862, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 9th day of June, 1863, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.**

Friday, the 10th day of June, 1863, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1863. GEO. WHITTING, Chief Clerk.

#### In Chancery.

Between JOSEPH FOSTER LLOYD, WILSON LLOYD, and WILLIAM HENRY LLOYD, plaintiffs; and DANIEL PEARSON, defendant.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Order for an INJUNCTION** has this day been made in the above Cause, by His Honour the Master of the Rolls, to RESERVE the above-named DEFENDANT, DANIEL PEARSON, from DRAWING, ACCEPTING, ENDORSING, GIVING, or NEGOCIATING, any BILL OF EXCHANGE or PROMISSORY NOTE in the NAME of "THE MADELEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY," or in the name of "LOVLY, PEARSON, AND LLOYDS," or in any other name or way whereby the above-named plaintiffs or their partnership effects shall or may be rendered liable to pay the same from otherwise engaging the credit of the partnership in any way.

AND ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED AGAINST DISCOUNTING, RECEIVING, or NEGOCIATING any such BILLS OF EXCHANGE or PROMISSORY NOTES, or having any dealing with the said Daniel Pearson whereby he may attempt in any way to engage the credit of the plaintiffs or their partnership effects.

S. F. MILLER AND SON, Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, London.

Agents for John Hunt Thurstfield, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Solicitor for the above-named Plaintiffs.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1863.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP

heretofore subsisting between DANIEL PEARSON and us, the undersigned, JOSEPH FOSTER LLOYD, WILSON LLOYD, and WILLIAM HENRY LLOYD, in the business of COAL AND IRONMASTERS, carried on by us at MADELEY, in the county of STAFFORD, under the style or firm of THE MADELEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY, or under any other style or firm whatsoever, was DISSOLVED by us, as to the said Daniel Pearson, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March inst., by virtue of a power contained in our partnership deed, and from that date the said Daniel Pearson has ceased to be in partnership with us.

JOSEPH FOSTER LLOYD.

WILSON LLOYD.

WILLIAM HENRY LLOYD.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1863.

#### EAST ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY, CORNWALL

Capital, £6000, in 600 shares of £10 each.

With power to increase or reconstitute under the Act of Limited Liability, by consent of shareholders holding two-thirds of the capital stock of the company.

The directors and officers to be chosen at a meeting to be held immediately upon closing the list.

Deposit, £1 per share upon application, and £1 10s. upon allotment, the balance by quarterly instalments.

This important mining property is situated in the richest copper mining district of Cornwall, distinguished by the immense riches returned from the same lodes in the adjoining mines, exceeding the amount of £3,500,000 sterling.

The results from operations of six mines paying dividends have affixed a present marketable value as follows:—

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Mines. No. of shares. Paid. Price. Div. per share.

Dolcoath ..... 358 ..... £128 17 6 ..... £800 ..... £701 10 0

Carn Brea ..... 1000 ..... 15 0 0 ..... 70 ..... 273 10 0

Wheal Bassett ..... 512 ..... 5 2 6 ..... 70 ..... 592 10 0

Wheal Seton ..... 396 ..... 58 10 0 ..... 250 ..... 147 10 0

West Wheal Seton ..... 400 ..... 47 10 0 ..... 280 ..... 373 0 0

Stray Park ..... 920 ..... 29 17 0 ..... 38 ..... 35 0 0

Tincroft ..... 6000 ..... 9 0 0 ..... 18 ..... 11 18 6

The following six progressive mines show the increased market value upon the amount paid:—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Mines. No. of shares. Paid. Price.

Conduvor ..... 256 ..... £35 0 0 ..... £90 0 0

East Carn Brea ..... 6000 ..... 3 15 0 ..... 10 10 0

North Roskear ..... 700 ..... 21 5 0 ..... 52 0 0

New Wheal Seton ..... 400 ..... 21 10 0 ..... 140 0 0

Stray Park ..... 920 ..... 29 17 0 ..... 38 0 0

West



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Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

**STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.**  
Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Sections of the Principal Mining Districts in the two counties.

By Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.  
It contains detailed particulars of the indications and prospects of all the important mines in the two counties, with annual statistical returns, and dividends paid by each; sections and diagrams of the most productive districts, with explanatory notes upon each; as also a map of Cornwall, showing its area and population.

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The mine proprietors of the Western counties have good reason to congratulate themselves that so able an advocate of British Mining as Mr. Thomas Spargo has devoted his energies to the extension of mining literature; while capitalists embarking in mine adventure will thank him for placing requisite and very desirable knowledge so immediately within their reach. Under the title of "The Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon," Mr. Spargo has issued a manual of statistics and instructive details which cannot fail to be useful to those seeking information. That his explanations may be more readily comprehended, he has illustrated his work with a series of very neatly executed maps of the several mining districts to which he refers. *—Mining Journal.*  
The work altogether forms an acceptable addition to the existing stock of mining literature, and may be commended to the attention of those who wish to extend their acquaintance with this branch of our home industry. *—Daily News.*

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An instructive publication, deserving of every encouragement. *—Daily Telegraph.*  
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The pamphlet is worthy the attention of all engaged in mining speculations. *—Post.*  
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PATENTEE and MAKER, ANDREW BARCLAY, ENGINEER, KILMARNOCK.

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5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at his OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. London, March 21, 1863. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

**STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,** NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, and ECONOMISE SPACE in the STORES:—

500 gallons ..... 4s. 8d. ..... £10 10 0  
400 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 9 9 0  
300 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 7 7 0  
250 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 6 10 0  
200 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 5 5 0  
150 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 4 10 0  
100 " ..... 4s. 8d. ..... 3 15 0

75 gallons ..... 27 x 42 ..... £ 3 15 0  
50 " ..... 24 x 36 ..... 2 15 0  
30 " ..... 21 x 30 ..... 2 5 0  
20 " ..... 21 x 30 ..... 1 15 0  
15 " ..... 19 x 30 ..... 1 5 0  
10 " ..... 15 x 21 ..... 0 15 0

3½ gallons ..... 4s. 6d. ..... 3½ gallons ..... 5s. 6d.  
2 " ..... 5 0 " ..... 2 " ..... 6 0

WAGON GREASE, £12 to £16 per ton, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.  
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 8s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

TO IRON and COAL MASTERS, &c.

**IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,** FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, and WOOD FROM DECAY.

A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at 1s. is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.

For COLLIERIAL HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

GLOVER and CO., No. 40, MANESY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

**DR. SMITH** has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (114 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two post age stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.C.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1862
4000	Bellfield United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	—	—	13 0 0	0 2 6—Dec. 1862
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	30 10 0	—	—	35 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	455 15 0	0 0 0—Nov. 1862
8000	Brookfield (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	0 7 0	0 0 0—Feb. 1863
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	47 1/2	45 47 1/2	2 5 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	—	—	273 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1862
258	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	45 0 0	—	—	9 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1862
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	— Half-yrly.
350000	ditto	100 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1862
1855	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1862
612	Credobawase and Penkelt, St. Columb	7 10 0	—	—	7 18 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
867	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	12 6 0	—	—	247 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 1862
128	Cwm-y-wath (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	10 10 0	0 0 0—June, 1862
280	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	536 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1863
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	701 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1863
358	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	0 16 0	0 1 6—Feb. 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Copper, Calstock	2 1 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
8000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	106 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	85	85	40 1/2	5 17 6	1 0 0—Jan. 1863
144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	45	40 1/2	84 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
300	East Darnan (lead), Con. Clear [S.E.]	32 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1863
128	East Pool (tin), Copper, Pool, Illogan	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0—July, 1862
2500	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0—Mar. 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—	—	8 15 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1863
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	38	37 1/2	2 7 6	0 5 0—Mar. 1863
5008	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters) [S.E.]	8 10 0	49	—	21 10 0	1 15 0—Oct. 1862
1024	Herdston (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	49	—	9 15 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1863
92	Hibernian Mine Company	62 6 2	—	—	399 10 0	4 0 0—Nov. 1862
4000	Liburnian (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 15 0	—	—	2 6 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (cop.), Con. Clear [S.E.]	4 0 0	9	8 1/2	107 18 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1863
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.) (id.), Wrexham	4 0 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7 6—Aug. 1862
610	Moat Pleasant (lead), Mold	8 0 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 1 6—Feb. 1863
5926	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0—Nov. 1862
5000	Orsed (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	26 10 0	7 0 0—Nov. 1862
6409	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	57 10 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1863
203	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
400	Phonix (copper and tin)	—	—	—	—	—
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 8 7	44	42 44	67 5 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—	—	0 8 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1862
16	Rhoscomor (lead), Con. Clear [S.E.]	50 0 0	—	—	1250 0 0	100 0 0—Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8 0	420	420 430	396 0 0	5 0 0—Jan. 1863
512	South Toulus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	1 8 0	420	420 430	73 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1862
5000	South Toulus (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	95	90 92 1/2	866 6 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1863
500	South Woodley	—	—	—	9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
280	Spearman Moor (tin), Copper, St. Just	31 17 9	—	—	486 0 0	10 10 0—Nov. 1862
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	—	11 18 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
4000	Tinor (cop.), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20	22 1/2	11 0 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1862
1200	Trampet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	4 12 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
4000	Vigra and Cloggan (copper), Marazion	2 18 0	28	—	23 10 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1863
6000	West Basset (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	1 10 0	14	12 13	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 0 0	34	32 34	46 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1863
256	West Darnell (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	64	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1862
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	2 19 6	2 19 6—May, 1862
1024	West Penzance (tin), Copper, St. Ives	47 10 0	275	265 275	373 0 0	3 0 0—Feb. 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	77 1/2	80 85	692 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1863
10000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	28	27 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1862
3900	Wheal Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	22	21 22	23 0 0	0 7 6—Dec. 1862
1024	Wheal Cliff (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	34	32 1/2	3 2 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1862
4000	Wheal Luddett (tin), Penryn	2 10 8	7 1/2	6 1/2	3 2 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1863
800	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	17 1/2	35	33 35	75 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1862
1000	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	86 2 6	—	—	284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1863
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	17	16 16 1/2	57 7 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1863
80	Wheal Ovelia (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	318 8 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1863
128	Wheal Prosper (tin), Llanivet	3 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0—Feb. 1863
396	Wheal Tregon (tin), Copper, Camborne	58 10 0	260	247 1/2	147 15 0	3 0 0—Feb. 1863
1040	Wheal Trelawny (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18	17 18	46 2 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1862

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1860
250	Ceth Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardigan	83 0 0	—	—	9 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1861
2450	Condurrag (cop.), Camborne	35 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1861
678	Devon and Cornwall (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1862
472	Ding Dong (tin), Guisance	10 1 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—	—	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1861
6000	Great South Toulus (tin), Redruth	0 14 6	6 1/2	5 1/2	41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1861
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1863
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 6 0	0 7 0—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1860
20000	Miners Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—	—	7 11 0	7 0 0—Dec. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 4 0	—	—	0 3 6	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co. Co. Down	60 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6—May, 1862
1772	Pelbarno (tin), St. Agnes	3 12 6	—	—	0 19 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1861
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 12 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Oct. 1862
12900	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 17 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—July, 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 6	0 1 6—Mar. 1860
9400	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Berrisland [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	5 6 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1861
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
600	West Burton Hill (tin), Wendron	12 13 0	14 1/2	15 1/2	6 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
264	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	8 0 0	65	63 65	14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Redruth	8 0 0	—	—	220 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearn (tin), St. Just	9 18 8	—	—	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	13 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
4296	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	5	4 1/2	8 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1862
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 2 0—July, 1860

## FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 1862
6000	Central American (silver), L.	5 0 0	—	—	2 2 0	0 14 0—Oct. 1862
12000	Cuba Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba	5 0 0	—	—	98 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 10 0	0 3 0—Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	320 0 0	—	—	19 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
15000	Granada Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
15000	Lisboa (id.), Rio de Janeiro, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	9 12 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1863
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	2 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1862
103875	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 0—July, 1862
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 8 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	54 15 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1862
43174	Unit. Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	—	—	2 1 6	0 2 0—Oct. 1862
30000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Nov. 1862

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenagen United (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853
10000	Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	—	—	15 per cent.	— May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.		Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	
0000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	..	..	10
0000	Bear (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0	..	..	..Sept. 1868	4
0000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	..Oct. 1862	23
5000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	3
5000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	2 10 0	..	2 1/2 %	..Jan. 1863	1
7000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 0 0	..	1/2 %	..Jan. 1862	5
0000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 6 ..	..	..	..Jan. 1859	9
0000	Copado Smelting [L.] Chilli	10 0 0	..	..	..July, 1862	5
0000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	..	3 %	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Aug. 1862	1
5000	East Del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	2
0000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	..	..	..Sept. 1861	3
0000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	..Mar. 1862	6
0000	Ellerslie and Bardonie, Jamaica	1 0 0	..	1	..Fully paid.	1
0000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	0 18 0	..	..	..July, 1859	6
0000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	6
0000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 10 0	..	..	..June, 1862	6
0000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..Feb. 1863	6
0000	Imperial Titanium (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..June, 1860	6
0000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	2
0000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	2 0 0	..	3	..Fully paid.	6
0000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	2 1/2 %	..Aug. 1862	10
0000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	6
0000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Nov. 1858	40
0000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	..	1/2	..	200
0000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 15 0	..	..	..Nov. 1862	50
0000	Quadrado (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	2 10 0	..	..	..April, 1862	10
0000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	..	..	..Dec. 1863	25
0000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 12 6	..	1	..Mar. 1862	18
0000	South Europe United Company [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	3 %	..	1
0000	St. John's Mining (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..May, 1860	1
0000	Tepitit Colliery Co. [L. £5]	2 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	..	..	..	1
0000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..	1
0000	Whim Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Oct. 1859	1
4525	Whim Ellen (copper)	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.	1
0000	Yulanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	..	4 1/2 %	..Fully paid.	1